

PEOPLE
London Appearance
by Paul...

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
Printed Simultaneously in
Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong and Singapore.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	6.00 Dn.	Israel	1.50 Sh.	France	5.50 Frc.
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No. 31,093

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887

Sharon's Ouster Urged in Report on Massacre

Begin Sharply Criticized for 'Indifference'; Government in Turmoil

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — In a stunning rebuke to the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, the Israeli commission that investigated the Beirut massacre of Palestinian refugees declared Tuesday that Israel bears clear "indirect responsibility" for the slaughter and called for the removal of Defense Minister Ariel Sharon.

The report plunged the Begin government into turmoil and produced intense pressure for Mr. Sharon to resign. The Israeli cabinet met in emergency session for more than an hour to discuss the findings, but reached no decision. The cabinet is to meet again Wednesday afternoon.

A senior official said after the cabinet meeting that there was near-unanimous support for following the commission's recommendations. The official noted pointedly that those recommendations include two possible courses of action for Mr. Sharon — his resignation or dismissal by Mr. Begin.

But Avraham Shapira, head of the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel Party, which is part of the government coalition, quoted Mr. Begin as saying at a meeting Tuesday afternoon that he would neither fire Mr. Sharon nor ask for his resignation. It appeared that many members of the Begin government hoped the defense minister would

take the step on his own, relieving some of the pressure on the government.

Mr. Begin remained silent on the question throughout the day. [Reuters reported Tuesday night that Mr. Sharon, speaking to members of Mr. Begin's Herut Party in Tel Aviv, said the army officers rebuked by the commission had given their hearts and souls to the defense of Israel.]

The report, which was read by the names of the four senior officers criticized by the commission, said, "The list is an honored one." He made no mention of his own intentions, saying that the government had decided not to discuss the matter in public.

In its report, the three-member judicial board of inquiry called explicitly for the resignation or dismissal of Mr. Sharon and made clear that it spared Lieutenant General Rafael Eitan from a similar recommendation only because his term as army chief of staff expires in April.

Mr. Begin was sharply criticized for showing "absolutely no interest" in the actions of the Lebanese Christian militia units after he learned of their entry into the camps, and for this "indifference" the commission said he bears "a certain degree of responsibility." But the panel made no recommendation as to Mr. Begin's fitness to remain as the head of the Israeli government.

The commission called for the removal of Major General Yehoshua Saguy from his post as chief of military intelligence and recommended that Brigadier General Amos Yaron, who was the



Prime Minister Menachem Begin discusses the massacre commission findings with an aide, Eliahu Ben-Elissar.

commander of all Israeli forces in Beirut at the time of the massacre, be demoted from field command for at least three years.

Other officials involved in the investigation, including Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Major General Amir Dori, the army's northern commander, and the unnamed

the massacre of hundreds of residents of the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps Sept. 16-18. It dismissed Mr. Sharon's reasons for his actions and said that his "humanitarian obligation" to Israel from the decision to send the Christian Phalangist units into the camps "did not concern him in the least."

In its 108-page report, released in Hebrew and English Tuesday morning, the panel rejected the Begin government's contention that it could not have foreseen the prospect of a massacre when it allowed the Phalangist units into the refugee camps and that it acted as swiftly as possible to end the slaughter.

"In our view, everyone who had anything to do with events in Lebanon should have felt apprehension about a massacre in the camps if armed Phalangist forces were to be moved into them without the [Israeli Defense Forces] exercising concrete and effective supervision and scrutiny of them," the inquiry board declared.

There was no such supervision or forethought, the report said. Moreover, the panel added, "it is clear from the course of events that when the reports began to arrive about the actions of the Phalangists in the camps, no proper heed was taken of these reports, the correct conclusions were not drawn from them, and no energetic and immediate actions were taken to restrain the Phalangists and put a stop to their actions."

The commission said the slaughter was the work of the Phalangist militiamen alone. It said it found no evidence that Israeli soldiers or

militiamen commanded by Major Saad Haddad, the renegade Lebanese Army officer whose troops are supplied and supported by Israel in southern Lebanon, took part in the massacre.

The panel declared that the decision to send the Phalangist units into the camps was made to hold down Israeli casualties and to assuage public opinion in Israel, which had grown resentful over the lack of help the Israeli Army was receiving from the Phalangist militia.

But while exonerating the Begin government and the army of intentionally seeking the destruction of the Palestinian refugees, the report painted a picture of carelessness, incompetence and at times moral callousness on the part of government and military officials before and during the slaughter.

The report, while laden with facts and legal arguments, also contained a strong tone of moral outrage on the part of the three panel members. Chief Justice Yitzhak Kahana of the Israeli Supreme Court, Justice Aharon Barak and reserve army Major General Yona Eilat.

Citing ethical standards established in the Old Testament Book of Deuteronomy, the commission members recalled the centuries of persecution of the Jews and added:

"The Jewish public's stand has always been that the responsibility for such deeds falls not only on those who rioted and committed the atrocities, but also on those who were responsible for safety and public order, who could have prevented the disturbances and did not fulfill their obligations in this respect."



Defense Minister Ariel Sharon leaves a cabinet meeting held to discuss the findings of a state inquiry on the massacre at West Beirut Palestinian camps in September.

U.S. Strategic Panel Studying New ICBM, Armored Launchers

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's Commission on Strategic Forces is considering recommending development of a small intercontinental missile with a single warhead that could be deployed in specially armored carriers, according to sources close to the panel.

They said this would be in addition to recommending that the proposed MX missiles be placed in existing silos.

The sources said the small missile could be driven around military bases in the armored vehicles or carried to different bases by helicopter.

The armoring and design of the carriers, said to be a dramatic breakthrough in technology, combined with their mobility, would supposedly allow the missiles to survive a first strike by Soviet nuclear weapons.

The 11-member panel was chosen last month not only to examine a basing plan but also to review the entire program to modernize the U.S. strategic arsenal. Its goal is to develop a package to correct what many military experts say are weaknesses in the strategic arsenal that would be acceptable to diverse interests in the Reagan administration and Congress.

The panel, headed by a former White House national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, is to make its recommendations to Mr. Reagan by Feb. 18. Mr. Reagan is expected to make new proposals to Congress after March 1.

Several panel members and officials connected with the study of the mobile missile are said to be urging a delay in both reports so that they can further study technical aspects of the idea and consult with key legislators.

Several panel members expect broad backing for the single-warhead missile. Neither the Pentagon nor Mr. Reagan are obliged to follow the panel's advice, but the stature of its members will give it a persuasive voice. Among the members are Alexander M. Haig Jr., a former secretary of state, Richard Helms, a former director of central

intelligence, and Nicholas Brady, a former Republican senator from New Jersey.

Study commissions as recently as last year rejected the idea of a land-based small missile, saying the weapon would be too vulnerable. Proponents now say, however, that technological advances make a small missile feasible.

The supposed breakthrough is the design of a vehicle that Pentagon officials call the Armadillo. It would have a thick armored shell, a low silhouette, and the ability to anchor itself to the ground. In theory, this would prevent it from being overturned by the blast of a nuclear explosion.

"Even so, technicians would also have to demonstrate that the vehicle and missile could survive the heat and radiation of a nuclear attack. The key would be to make the vehicle difficult for Soviet satellites to track. If the military reservation on which the missiles roamed was large enough, according to this theory, the Russians would have to waste a prohibitively high number of warheads to try to destroy them."

Some technicians say additional safety for the Armadillo could be provided by making it light enough to be transported by helicopters. Advocates of the small missile contend further that since the missile would carry only one warhead and would presumably replace several existing missiles that have multiple warheads, the weapon should reduce Soviet concerns about a U.S. first strike.

The single-warhead missile also appeals to arms-control proponents who say the fewer the number of warheads, the greater the stability between the powers and the less likely the chances of an attack.

At the same time, however, commission members who may support the missile's development also feel that the larger MX missile, with 10 warheads that can be aimed at different targets, should still be developed. They argue the MX is needed to attain parity with Soviet land-based missile forces and as a means of pressing Moscow for compromises in the strategic arms reductions talks.



BUSH IN PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand of France, left, and Vice President George Bush at the Elysee Palace on Mr. Bush's sixth stop of a seven-nation tour of Western Europe. Mr. Bush, in meetings Tuesday with Mr. Mitterrand and the external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, and at a news conference, predicted a U.S. economic recovery that would also help Western Europe.

Possible U.S. Link to Barbie Cited

Accounts Say He Gave Information, Was Protected

By Ralph Blumenthal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With the return of Klaus Barbie to France to face trial for crimes against humanity in World War II, new questions have been raised about the movements of the former Gestapo chief of Lyons since the end of the war and about his possible links with U.S. intelligence agencies.

Barbie, 69, had already been sentenced to death in absentia by postwar military tribunals in France, and the questions concern the ability of a Nazi war criminal to have evaded French justice through apparent ties to the Americans.

In increasingly detailed accounts since Barbie was expelled by Bolivia and arrived in France on Saturday, a Frenchman credited with tracking down the fugitive and a former U.S. intelligence officer have asserted that Barbie was aided in his escape after the war by U.S. authorities.

The accounts maintain that U.S. agents protected Barbie from French officials and paid him in return for information on other Nazis and for intelligence information from the Soviet zone of occupied Germany.

A State Department spokesman, asked Monday about the allegations involving Barbie, replied that the department routinely refused comment on intelligence matters. The CIA, which had not yet been established in the immediate postwar years, referred queries to the Pentagon. Officials there said they were looking into the matter.

Among the questions raised by the new accounts are these: Where did Barbie disappear after the Nazi surrender in 1945? Was he assisted in his efforts to escape? If so, by whom? Did U.S. authorities hide Barbie and did they

block French efforts to bring him to trial?

According to German records, Barbie was born Oct. 25, 1913, in Bad Godesberg, near Bonn. He was a member of the Hitler Youth and joined the SD, the secret service of the SS, the Nazi elite force, in 1935 and the Nazi party in 1937. After the German military drive into Western Europe he served in

the Netherlands, and in November 1942 he was made head of the Gestapo Department IV in Lyons.

Charges after the war accused him, among other crimes, of having tortured and murdered members of the Resistance, including its leader in France, Jean Moulin, as well as having been responsible for the deportation of Jewish children to Auschwitz.

After the war U.S. authorities took Barbie into custody, but he later disappeared. In 1971 people who were tracking down Nazis found him in Peru, where he was living under the name Klaus Altman. He later slipped across the border into Bolivia.

According to Serge Klarsfeld, a Paris lawyer whose father was killed by the Nazis and who with his wife, Beate, was instrumental in finding Barbie, U.S. intelligence recruited Barbie before 1948. Later, Mr. Klarsfeld said, it protected him from a German charge that he had stolen jewelry in Kassel, Germany, in 1946.

Citing French government records and his own research and interviews, Mr. Klarsfeld said the Americans had installed Barbie under several false identities in a safe house in Stadlberg, near Augsburg and Munich.

Mr. Klarsfeld said his records showed that French security officials had met U.S. opposition when they located Barbie and tried to get him to testify in a war crimes trial in 1948.

A corroborating account was given Monday by a university professor who said he had been a U.S. intelligence agent who had paid and supervised Barbie in 1948.

The professor, Erhard Dabringhaus of Wayne State University in Detroit, said that he had recognized Barbie last weekend on television as a man who had been put in his charge in Germany in 1948.

Mr. Dabringhaus, 65, said he was working as a civilian agent for U.S. Army counterintelligence in 1948 when he was ordered to drive to Memmingen to pick up Barbie from hiding and take him to a safe house in Augsburg.

The professor said he had received a weekly report from Barbie giving information on other missing Nazis and other data and in return had paid him \$1,700 a month. Mr. Dabringhaus said that later he was commissioned as a major and reassigned elsewhere. He said he had never heard from Barbie again.

Mr. Dabringhaus said one of the most startling bits of information Barbie had provided concerned a purported uranium mine near Aue in the Soviet zone of Germany that indicated that Soviet scientists might have been working on an atomic bomb.

He said he had known that Barbie had been an SD officer but had learned of his atrocities from one of Barbie's companions, Kurt Merck.

"I should have arrested him," he said. "But I was told to work with him."

Aide Says He Took Political Gift Of \$2.1 Million Cash for Tanaka

The Associated Press

TOKYO — An aide to former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka said on nationwide television Tuesday that he had accepted a \$2.1 million "political contribution" for his chief in 1972 and 1973.

Prosecutors have argued that the money was channeled through Marubeni, a big trading company, then the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.'s agent in Japan, to Toshio Enomoto on behalf of Mr. Tanaka, who was prime minister at the time.

Mr. Tanaka, who remains a powerful political figure, went on trial in January 1977 in Tokyo on charges of accepting bribes to promote the sale of Lockheed aircraft to a domestic airline, All-Nippon Airways.

In Tuesday's prerecorded interview, Mr. Enomoto, 56, said he had accepted the money from Marubeni, but under different circumstances than were alleged by the prosecution. He denied knowing that the money came from Lockheed or that it was anything

more than a "political contribution" by Marubeni.

Mr. Enomoto told an interviewer that in 1972 and 1973 he had received several cardboard boxes stuffed with cash from Hiroshi Ito, a former executive of Marubeni.

In 1980, Mr. Enomoto testified that he had not received cash at the places and times specified by the prosecution. In 1981, however, Mr. Enomoto's ex-wife, Miko, told the court that she had overheard Mr. Enomoto admit to collecting the Lockheed cash for Mr. Tanaka.

Mr. Enomoto's out-of-court remarks are not expected to affect the result of the Tanaka case, in which a final ruling is due later this year. But the disclosure is likely to intensify demands by opposition members of parliament that Mr. Tanaka resign and end his considerable influence over the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

On Jan. 26, the prosecution demanded a maximum five-year prison sentence for Mr. Tanaka for accepting bribes in office. The prosecution also demanded a one-year term for Mr. Enomoto and 30 months for Mr. Ito and Toshihiko Okubo, a former Marubeni executive.

A four-year sentence was demanded for Hiro Hiyama, former chairman of Marubeni, who had testified that in 1972 he had conveyed to Mr. Tanaka Lockheed's wish to give him \$2.1 million as a political contribution.

The four men are charged with perjury and foreign-exchange violations.

Mr. Tanaka, 64, resigned as prime minister in 1974, following a scandal over financial dealings unrelated to Lockheed. He withdrew from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party after his arrest on the Lockheed charges in 1976. However, he still heads the party's largest faction and he was partly responsible for Mr. Nakasone's rise to power last November.

A total of 16 high-ranking Japanese business and government officials were brought to trial in the scandal.



Erhard Dabringhaus

Resignation Set By D'Aubuisson

Reuters

SAN SALVADOR — Roberto d'Aubuisson said Tuesday he would step down as president of El Salvador's Constituent Assembly once work on drafting a new constitution is finished in 8 to 10 weeks.

Mr. d'Aubuisson, head of the rightist National Republican Alliance, threatened to resign as assembly president last week unless the house nullified a cabinet appointment it had approved. But the assembly disregarded his threat and reaffirmed its appointment of a moderate as health minister instead of a member of Mr. d'Aubuisson's party.

Informed political sources said Mr. d'Aubuisson might be planning to run for president of El Salvador in March 1984. Candidates for elective offices must resign their government or legislative posts six months before elections.

U.S. Churches Offering Salvadorans Sanctuary

By Larry Strammer
Los Angeles Times Service

TUCSON, Arizona — Driving across the Great Sonoran Desert on the way to the Mexican border at Nogales, John Fife was alone and had time to think.

He had intellectually accepted the risk of what lay ahead. He had talked about it with friends. Now, as the cactus blurred by and the afternoon sun beat through the passenger window of his four-wheel-drive truck, he was about to practice what he preached.

The Rev. John Fife, pastor of Tucson's Southside United Presbyterian Church, was about to chance a \$4,000 fine and 10 years in federal prison by smuggling two aliens into the United States.

Mr. Fife had become a link in a growing chain of otherwise law-abiding Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy and church members who have established a network of safe houses, relay stations and sanctuaries for Salvadorans who have fled civil strife in their country and managed to enter the United States illegally. A smaller number of Guatemalans are also being helped.

Known as the sanctuary movement, it is as much a political protest against U.S. policy in Central America as it is obedience to religious convictions. And it has become a growing irritant to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Those involved in the movement invite comparisons with the Underground Railroad, the network that surreptitiously guided fugitive slaves to Northern states and Canada before the Civil War.

The smuggling of aliens into the United States by mercenaries, known as "coyotes," is a familiar

story. But the involvement of churches is relatively new. About 20 congregations across the United States have publicly offered sanctuary to illegal aliens and at least nine more are expected to join their next month on the third anniversary of the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Romero of San Salvador, an outspoken human rights advocate.

A number of other congregations have secretly become sanctuaries, while other Christian and Jewish congregations, perhaps as many as 200 according to those in the movement, have offered financial help and moral encouragement to those churches that have done so.

So far, the movement has directly involved Roman Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian, Quaker, United Church of Christ, Mennonite, Methodist, Lutheran and Unitarian churches.

It has been endorsed by regional and national bodies of major denominations, and has won strong support from two Catholic archbishops, Rembert G. Weakland of Milwaukee and Raymond G. Hunthausen of Seattle.

Archbishop Hunthausen, in a letter last week to all Catholics in western Washington state, not only urged churches in the archdiocese to aid Central American refugees in traditional and legal ways, but also noted pointedly that some churches will be able to "go the last step and offer refugees from Central America sanctuary from the law."

"It is our obligation as Christians," he wrote.

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Beirut Talks Adjourn After Massacre Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Lebanese and Israeli negotiations on troop withdrawal adjourned after only 75 minutes Tuesday, and diplomatic sources said the talks may be frozen until Israel has acted on the recommendations of the Beirut massacre inquiry commission.

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said the Israeli panel's recommendations were unsatisfactory. He called for an international court of justice to try and to punish the United States and Israel.

Officials of the Lebanese government, whose own investigation of the massacre has shown little progress, were guarded in their comments. So was the spokesman for the Lebanese Forces, the main fighting group of the Christian Phalangist Party and whom the Israeli inquiry blamed for the actual shooting.

Palestinian survivors of the massacre said those responsible should go on trial.

Diplomatic sources said Tuesday's session of the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations produced no progress, UPI reported. No communiqué was issued, and the Israeli delegation returned home for consultations.

It seems the commission's recommendations changed the mood of the conference, a Lebanese source close to the negotiations said.

The commission recommended that Ariel Sharon, defense minister in the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, and several ranking officers resign.

"Nothing can be ruled out," said a Lebanese official who refused to be identified. "It is one thing if Sharon resigns. It is another thing if the whole Israeli cabinet quits. We will have to wait and see."

In Beirut, Fhady Hayek, spokesman for the Lebanese Forces, said that if the members of the inquiry panel "come up with proof, then we can comment."

He said the Phalangist forces consider the report "a purely internal Israeli affair. We do not interfere in other peoples' domestic issues."

"Anyhow, we are still waiting for the Lebanese investigation on the matter, which is what concerns the Lebanese people," Mr. Hayek said.

Lebanon's prosecutor general, Assad Gernanos, charged by President Amin Gemayel with investigating the killings, also had no comment on the findings. He said he hoped to get his report ready in March or April.

"I keep the concerned Lebanese authorities up to date with the developments of the investigation, and it's up to them to make it public or not when it's complete," he said.

Other Lebanese officials say privately they doubt the results will ever be made public.

Most of the Phalangist militiamen belong to the same Maronite Christian sect as President Gemayel and Judge Gernanos.

Shafiq al-Wazzan, Lebanon's prime minister, told Reuters: "I have no comment for the time being. I will make do with the results expressed in the Israeli report."

"The report definitely will have its own judgment, and in a way which would reflect the ugliness of those massacres," he said.

A Lebanese government official, who asked not to be identified, said: "The strength of the Israeli report is that it comes from inside Israel. It is stronger than any condemnation that comes from outside."

Wafa, the Palestinian news agency, said Mr. Arafat, who was in Amman, Jordan, told Jordanian television that the conclusions were incomplete "because they did not include a decisive condemnation of Menachem Begin and members of his government who are involved, with American support, in the shameful massacre."

In an interview broadcast on British television, Mr. Arafat said: "I'm asking the whole international public opinion to take it into consideration and to have an international court, like the Nuremberg court, not only for the Israelis but for the Americans too." Mr. Arafat was referring to the court that tried Nazi war criminals after World War II.

"The Americans have been involved with these dirty and shameful massacres and genocide," he added.

Palestinian survivors of the massacre at Sabra and Chatila refugee camps said that the Israeli inquiry did not go far enough and those responsible should be put on trial.

Ektefa Shallah, 44, a housewife whose husband was killed in the slaughter, said the resignation of Mr. Sharon and others would not be enough.

"We want to kill the ones who killed us, to drink the blood of the ones who killed us," she said.



The commission investigating the Beirut massacre rebuked top Israeli officials, including: Major General Yehoshua Saguy, chief of military intelligence, above; Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, right; Lieutenant General Rafael Eitan, army chief of staff, below left; Brigadier General Amos Yaron, who was commander of Israeli forces in Beirut, below center, and Major General Amir Drori, the army's northern commander.



Walesa Reportedly Will Appear In Probe of Polish KOR Dissidents

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — Lech Walesa will appear for questioning in a highly sensitive government investigation against the leaders of Poland's best-known dissident group, his secretary said Tuesday.

Mr. Walesa, chairman of the banned Solidarity free trade union, revealed Monday that he had been summoned to appear before the military prosecutor this Thursday, but said that the summons was unsigned and gave no indication of the case involved.

A government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said Tuesday that Mr. Walesa had been called to the capital in connection with a seditious investigation against five leaders of KOR, the so-called Committee for Workers' Self-Defense.

Mr. Walesa's personal secretary said by telephone from his home in Gdansk that the summons received a second, completed summons Tuesday afternoon, and that he planned to appear in Warsaw as required.

The KOR investigation is seen in Poland as an important test of how far the regime is ready to go to wipe out dissent. While it restricted its membership to no more than 30 people, KOR attracted broad support among Polish intellectuals.

The KOR leaders, all of whom were also active supporters of Solidarity, were arrested in September pending investigation of charges that they had conspired to overthrow the state. The charge carries a maximum penalty of death.

However, well-placed Polish sources say the government has been unable to build a convincing case against the five, and that there is also political opposition to proceeding with a seditious charge, particularly at this time.

Poland's powerful Roman Catholic Church has been pressuring the authorities to declare an amnesty for all political prisoners prior to the planned visit here in June by Pope John Paul II.

A major political trial against the KOR leaders would also undercut those officials in the West who believe the time has come to withdraw some, if not all, economic sanctions against Poland, according to diplomatic sources here.

There are signs, meanwhile, that the regime is rethinking the KOR case.

Mr. Urban said in early January that he expected indictments to be handed down by the end of the month.

But no indictments have come, and Mr. Urban said Tuesday that while the police have finished their investigation, the prosecutor's office was still studying the case. It will be up to the military prosecutor to decide whether to make an indictment and what kind, Mr. Urban added.

Amnesty Called Premature

Mr. Urban announced Tuesday that Poland will not consider an amnesty for political prisoners until sufficient stability has been achieved. Reuters reported from Warsaw.

The government spokesman said that more than 1,500 detainees had applied for clemency under a plan announced in December when martial law was suspended, but among them were common criminals.

Mr. Urban said conditions for lifting martial law altogether also hinged on "relations with certain Western countries and the functioning of economic sanctions, which do not create a normal situation."

Police said that a Polish military helicopter carrying two soldiers seeking asylum landed on an island in southern Sweden on Tuesday. The Associated Press reported from Stockholm.

The helicopter touched down on Tarnö Island off the coastal city of Karlskrona in the early afternoon. The two men contacted the only person on the island, a fisherman, who called the police.

The superintendent of the Karlskrona police, Jerker Hansson, said the two men were seeking political asylum in Sweden. He quoted them as saying they were soldiers who had flown from Gdansk on the Polish Baltic coast.

Mr. Hansson said the two Poles were interrogated at Karlskrona police station. Meanwhile, police and soldiers were guarding the helicopter on the island.

The foreign aircraft apparently had arrived undetected by the Swedish Air Force, news reports said.

Iraq and Iran Claim Gains In Gulf War

Baghdad Seeks Aid To Repel Offensive

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Iran and Iraq claimed Tuesday that their troops had inflicted heavy losses in men and armor on the other's army in the wet plains, 200 miles (320 kilometers) southeast of Baghdad.

On the second day of what Iran described as its biggest offensive since the Gulf war began in September, 1980, Iraq said its troops had killed 6,894 invading Iranians. Baghdad television showed a battle scene with what it said were bodies of Iranian soldiers.

An Iranian military communiqué issued Tuesday claimed that advancing troops had recaptured 120 square miles (312 square kilometers) of Iraqi-occupied territory since the attack began Sunday night.

Iraq has asked the United Nations, Arab organizations and foreign governments for help against Iran's attempted "final offensive" in the war between the two Gulf nations.

Baghdad radio reported Monday that President Saddam Hussein told other Arab leaders that Iraq's frontline position was "sound" and that his country was capable of repulsing the attack.

But at the same time, Arab ambassadors in the Iraqi capital were summoned to the Foreign Ministry and handed messages requesting that their governments take "the appropriate position in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, the Arab League and the Fez Arab summit conference in Morocco last September."

The Fez summit resolutions — primarily dealing with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon — said an attack on any Arab country would be considered an attack against all Arabs, and it promised joint counteraction.

Iranian military communiqués said that, in addition to retaking Iraqi-occupied territory and three Iranian border posts, Iran had seized three Iraqi border posts. The communiqué said 800 Iraqi soldiers had been killed or wounded since the offensive began and that Iraqi prisoners had been taken.

The aim of the offensive appeared to be to cut the Baghdad-Basra highway by taking Al-Amara, 40 miles west of Fakh.

Iraq confirmed the offensive, but said its forces had destroyed two Iranian divisions that crossed into Iraq at Fakh, about 180 miles southeast of Baghdad and 100 miles north of Basra.

There was no way to confirm the claims independently because journalists do not have access to the battlefield.

Polish Soldiers Defect

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The foreign aircraft apparently had arrived undetected by the Swedish Air Force, news reports said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Japan Will Admit U.S. N-Carriers

TOKYO (UPI) — Japan will continue to allow U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carriers into Japanese ports, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday. In the past, such visits have sparked anti-American and anti-nuclear demonstrations.

The government will deal with requests for port calls in accordance with the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, "which stipulates that Japan facilities to the U.S. forces in Japan," an official said.

He said the aircraft carriers would be allowed entry provided they not carry nuclear weapons. The last entry of a nuclear-powered U.S. aircraft carrier into a Japanese port was in 1968.

Kabul Power Lines Reported Cut

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Afghan guerrillas cut main power transmission lines to Kabul last week, leaving the capital almost totally blacked out for four days. Western diplomatic sources have reported.

According to reports Monday, lights in Kabul went out about 11 P.M. Friday after four main transmission lines linking the capital to generating stations were sabotaged. The only power reaching Kabul, the source said, was from a diesel generating plant that is facing problems because of a shortage of fuel.

The sources also said that during one of the coldest periods of winter, the government ordered 50-percent cuts in supplies of gas and heating fuel to foreign embassies.

Aid for Nigeria Deportees Mounts

GENEVA (Reuters) — International aid donations to help foreign workers expelled from Nigeria have reached \$12 million, United Nations officials said Tuesday.

With about \$5 million from the European Community and \$4.5 million from Italy, the amount of money and supplies has reached a level that could make their distribution a major problem, officials of the United Nations Relief Office said.

The number expelled from Nigeria is expected to reach two million late this month, half of them from Ghana.

Russian Told to Seek Exit Papers

MOSCOW (UPI) — Georgi N. Vladimirov, a dissident Soviet novelist who asked permission to emigrate to the West, has been asked by Soviet authorities to apply formally for his travel documents.

Mr. Vladimirov said Monday that he had been contacted by an official of the Soviet passport office on Saturday and told that he should submit his documents as part of his formal application to emigrate. Mr. Vladimirov, 52, said he intended to visit the passport office in a few days to make the application.

In a defiant letter to the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, Mr. Vladimirov recently complained about police harassment of him and his wife and asked permission to leave for West Germany or France.

Fanfani Calls for Confidence Vote

ROME (Reuters) — Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani called Tuesday for a parliamentary vote of confidence over his government's handling of appointments at the state-owned oil corporation, ENI.

The motion, to be taken Wednesday, was backed by the four parties making up Mr. Fanfani's center-left coalition, dominated by Christian Democrats and Socialists. It followed the dismissal last month of ENI chairman, Umberto Colombo, after three months in office, the six change in the chairmanship in four years.

For the Record

LISBON (UPI) — An estimated 2.5 million commuters and travelers had only scarce transportation during a daylong strike that left Portugal without trains and the capital without any public transport Tuesday.

ROME (AP) — Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo met Tuesday with the Albanian foreign trade minister, Shene Korberi, in what officials said was the highest-level contact between the two countries in years. Officials said the two discussed increased economic and cultural exchanges.

VALLETTA, Malta (UPI) — Malta warned diplomats Tuesday that it could be considered persona non grata if they have contacts with members of the Nationalist Party, loser in the parliamentary elections of 1981.

HONG KONG (UPI) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz met Tuesday in Hong Kong from Seoul, where he reaffirmed the U.S. relationship with South Korea.

9 Killed, Scores Hurt In Protests in India

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — At least nine persons were killed and scores injured Tuesday in scattered protests over elections in Assam state in northeastern India, authorities said.

Police fired on crowds in three villages and killed at least eight, officials reported. A minor person was killed and a dog injured in a bombing at a fish market in another town. The deaths brought to 28 the number killed since violence erupted Feb. 2 in Assam.

Syria Reported Getting New Soviet Missile Site

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Syria appears to be preparing the ground for a third Soviet SA-5 antiaircraft missile site near the Jordanian border. U.S. officials said they see that as part of an expanding Soviet military presence in that nation.

The question, a U.S. official said Monday, is whether the Soviet Union is sending its air-defense specialists into Syria as temporary training teams or whether they plan to establish permanent operations there, as they did in Egypt before being expelled in 1972 by the president, Anwar Sadat.

The Russians already have installed their modern, high-flying SA-5 Gammon antiaircraft missiles at Homs, across from the northern tip of Lebanon, and at Dumeir, northeast of Damascus.

Now there are preliminary intelligence reports that they may be preparing a third site for the SA-5s at Es Sweidiya, near the Jordanian border directly east of Israel's Sea of Galilee.

The continued Soviet expansion of Syrian air defenses is likely to add another complication to President Ronald Reagan's effort to negotiate the withdrawal of Syrian, Israeli and Palestine Liberation Organization forces from Lebanon, particularly if U.S. intelligence confirms that Es Sweidiya is to be the anchor of a north-south belt of antiaircraft sites.

The SA-5 missiles at southernmost Es Sweidiya, U.S. specialists said Monday, would pose a threat not only to Israeli fighter aircraft but to the high-flying command posts Israel used effectively in

clearing the skies of Syrian aircraft during the invasion of Lebanon last year. The SA-5 has a straight-up range of about 95,000 feet (29,000 meters) and a slant range of up to 150 miles (241 kilometers).

Syria is reported to be the first country outside the Soviet Union to have received the SA-5, which is controlled from the ground by radio until it gets close enough to home in on its target with its onboard radar. However, Western specialists said the missile became operational about 15 years ago, suggesting it might be vulnerable to recent jamming and other electronic countermeasures.

U.S. officials are hopeful that the Soviet Union simply wants to show Syria and the rest of the world that its weaponry, which proved ineffective in the air and on the ground against U.S. arms during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, is lethal if used properly. In this case, the Russians could leave the Syrians in charge of their own air defense once the SA-5 training was completed.

But the United States is apprehensive that the Soviet overhaul of the Syrian air defense signals an increase in the Soviet military presence in Syria and will make the Middle East more volatile.

Last month, the Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, said "we are troubled over reports" that the Russians are manning Syrian antiaircraft defenses and other modern equipment. Israeli officials said then that Syria would be less willing to withdraw its troops from Lebanon once it had been retrained. Israel has made Syrian withdrawal a condition for its own pullout from Lebanon.

U.S. Issues Human Rights Report

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration said in a report issued Tuesday that human rights under rightist governments around the world had improved in the past year but that harsh conditions persisted under communist regimes.

In an annual report prepared by the State Department under a congressional requirement, the administration declared human rights to be at the core of U.S. foreign policy.

"Our reputation among the people in important countries that are dictatorships will suffer if we come to be associated not with liberty, but with despotism," it said.

The report reiterated Mr. Reagan's preference for quiet diplomacy to put pressure on repressive regimes rather than former President Jimmy Carter's public condemnation of abuses.

Latin American and Caribbean countries threatened by insurgencies and those with leftist governments remained the worst human rights violators, the report said.

In Asia also, it said, the pattern was improvements under rightist governments but persistent bad conditions under communism.

The State Department said racial separation had brought increased violence both inside South Africa and to its neighbors despite proposals for reform.

In El Salvador, where the civilian-military junta is supported by Washington, there were signs of improvement last year, although serious human rights problems persisted, the report said.

It said the number of politically motivated killings and disappearances reported in 1982 dropped substantially from the previous year and that "the armed forces

demonstrated an increased awareness of the need to respect human rights."

There was improvement under the military regime in Guatemala, which the United States also backs in its struggle against leftist guerrillas, the report said. The government of General José Efraim Rios Montt, which took over last March, committed itself to ending human rights abuses under the previous regime, it said.

In Guatemala's cities there has been a marked decrease in killings and disappearances... although some abuses continue to be reported."

Under the military regimes of Argentina and Chile, there was progress on the human rights front, although the pace of improvements in Chile slowed, the survey said.

In Argentina, the freedom of political parties increased, political prisoners were released at a faster rate and the press and trade unions engaged in an upsurge of free activity, although human rights problems remained, it said.

In Nicaragua, on the other hand, "the human rights situation deteriorated markedly in 1982," the report said, adding that the Marxist government had subjected members of the Miskito Indian tribe to torture, executions and forced marches.

The human rights situation in Cuba and the Soviet Union remained bleak, the survey said.

The repression of dissidents in the Soviet Union last year increased, Moscow used chemical weapons against Asian tribesmen, slave labor was reported to have been used on the Siberian gas pipeline and some dissidents continued to be confined in psychiatric wards, it said.

U.S. Churches Offer Salvadorans Sanctuary

(Continued from Page 1)

tians to offer these innocent people sanctuary," he declared.

The Rev. Sid Mohr of the Wellington Avenue United Church of Christ in Chicago said, "When the church has to break the law in order to provide refuge for homeless people, then the struggle for justice has reached a new stage. Now, the pastoral has merged with the political. Service has become prophetic and love is a subversive activity."

There is no legal basis in the United States for a church to declare itself a sanctuary, nor is a clergyman exempt from laws against harboring and harboring illegal aliens.

For the present, however, the immigration service is publicly minimizing the importance of the movement and has taken no action, presumably mindful that breaking down the doors of a church might result in public outrage. But the government has left the door open to taking such action.

The sanctuary movement began in Tucson about one and a half years ago and has spread to major cities across the country. Although it is made up of many churches, long active in what might be considered liberal or leftist causes, it includes a number of conservative churches.

Their message goes something like this: The U.S. government by its military support of the government of El Salvador and Guatemala, is subjecting the people of

those countries to unspeakable brutality. Since Oct. 15, 1979, coup that deposed the last in a long line of military dictators in El Salvador, it is estimated that nearly 40,000 Salvadorans have been killed.

Those in the movement contend that when refugees come to the United States, they are hunted by the immigration service and, for the most part, denied political asylum by the State Department in violation of the Refugee Act of 1980. The United States cannot give them political asylum because to do so the churches say, would be an admission that President Ronald Reagan's certification of human rights improvements in El Salvador is a fraud.

Thus, the churches say, Salvadorans are deported to their homeland under the pretense that they are economic refugees, not political refugees. Many of them, it is claimed, are then kidnapped, tortured and murdered.

In the face of such brutality, the churches have no choice but to remain true to their teachings and offer aid, even if that means breaking the law, they argue.

Jim Corbett, a Quaker and retired Tucson rancher, is credited with starting the movement. He estimates that more than half the Central Americans reaching Tucson through the network wind up in Los Angeles.

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مكاتب التحرير

Reagan Considering Seeking Added Funds For Jobs This Year

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering asking Congress for supplemental funds for the 1983 budget for a quick but modest job initiative in a move apparently aimed at removing the issue from the debate and maneuvering over the president's fiscal 1984 budget.

Edwin Meese, 34, President Ronald Reagan's counselor, said the president had made no decision yet. The fastest way to get additional financing to speed up some federal construction projects would be as part of a supplemental appropriations bill. An urgent request for \$5 billion in additional funds for unemployment compensation is before Congress and could be used as a vehicle for a job initiative.

Last week, President Reagan instructed David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, to consider the possibilities of undertaking certain federal construction and repair projects in 1983 rather than waiting until 1984 or later, as originally scheduled.

"We have asked, and it won't change the budget a bit, that every agency and department that has got building and maintenance work that is in need of doing, that has not been done and so forth, will accelerate it," Mr. Reagan said in an interview with local television newscasters Monday.

No administration official has offered any cost estimate of a construction speed-up although when the president was asked his attitude toward a \$5-billion-to-\$7-billion Democratic jobs proposal and a \$2-billion Republican initiative, he replied, "Well, we're looking at the \$2-billion plan."

But House Democratic leaders and sources close to the House Republican leadership asserted that the likely dimensions of the president's approach would not satisfy the Democrats.

Thomas R. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House, having sensed a political opening on the jobs issue, said Democrats would proceed with their own long-term, three-phase program for relief, recovery and economic reconstruction, regardless of whether Mr. Reagan comes up with a quick, short-term construction speedup.

Democratic leadership sources said the first \$5-billion portion of their package would include not only a speedup of federal construction projects, but also some public service jobs and humanitarian aid to the homeless through financing for shelter and food. Last Friday, Mr. Reagan objected to financing public service jobs and asserted that existing programs deal with the other needs.

Republicans, fearful of losing the initiative to Democrats and having their party appear insensitive to unemployment and other hardships, have been pressing the White House for some important initiative as well as drafting their own jobs proposals.

In his television interview, Mr. Reagan acknowledged for the first time that his decision on whether to seek re-election was tied to the nation's economic situation. He was asked if a failure of the economy to recover would influence his decision, and he replied: "Yes, I would think that would be — if there's no recovery, obviously that would be a sign."

Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, told reporters that during the leadership briefings on the 1984 Reagan budget, the president had "whispered in my ear that we are not far apart" and had suggested that Mr. O'Neill meet with Mr. Stockman. Mr. O'Neill said he expected the meeting to take place later this week, presumably to let Mr. Stockman lay out the administration's thinking.



NO DELIVERY — An independent truck driver pickets at Ambassador Bridge in Detroit, across which new cars were being taken to Windsor, Ontario. American truckers, on strike for more than a week, are protesting increases in the U.S. fuel tax, to begin April 1, and highway user fees, to go into effect in 1984 and 1985.

Reading Advances Found in U.S.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — American students with "poor academic track records" made major gains in reading during the 1970s, with blacks making the most progress, but "academically able teen-agers" lost ground, particularly in math and science, a national study has disclosed.

The study, released Monday, said that "disadvantaged youngsters and low-achieving students made considerable gains, especially in reading and especially in elementary school. Black low-achievers, it said, recorded the biggest gains, improving their reading and mathematical abilities and holding their own in science."

The study ascribed the gains to federally funded compensatory education programs and the "back-to-basics" movement in reading. But it said math and science programs suffered as a result of the emphasis on compensatory education and reading and a short supply of teachers in math and science.

The study said schools did not "help high-achieving students continue to demonstrate the potential they showed in elementary school."

The drop was particularly dramatic in science scores among "white high-achievers," the study said. There was a 4.2 percent drop among 11th-graders, a 4.1 percent drop among 8th-graders and a 2.4 percent drop among 4th-graders in this category.

The federally financed study was administered by the Denver-based Educational Commission of the States, which has prepared a National Assessment of Education for the last 13 years. The study compared reading, math and science scores among low- and high-achieving 9-year-olds, 13-year-olds and 17-year-olds during the decade.

Students who scored in the top quarter of the tests were considered "high-achievers." Those in the bottom quarter were "low-achievers."

The first amendment was adopted in a separate vote of 188 to 135, the House of Delegates adopted another amendment to bar lawyers from informing on clients to prevent illegal actions by corporate officers and directors acting contrary to the interests of their stockholders.

The 207-129 vote by the policy-making House of Delegates amended the proposed ethics code to bar lawyers from "blowing the whistle" even when they learn that their clients are using them in continuing criminal conspiracies. An exception would be crimes "likely to result in imminent death or substantial bodily harm."

U.S. Lawyers Widen Requirement Of Confidentiality in Some Cases

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — The American Bar Association has voted to require lawyers to keep their clients' secrets even when the clients insist on committing large financial frauds or other white-collar crimes.

The action, taken Monday, was a stunning setback for sponsors of a proposed new model code of legal ethics. They had pushed for rules recognizing that lawyers' duties of confidentiality to their clients are sometimes transcended by duties of honesty in dealing with others.

It was a victory for lawyers who believe that they owe almost unqualified confidentiality to their clients.

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In a separate vote of 188 to 135, the House of Delegates adopted another amendment to bar lawyers from informing on clients to prevent illegal actions by corporate officers and directors acting contrary to the interests of their stockholders.

The first amendment was adopted despite warnings that it offended common sense and common morality and would aggravate the public image of lawyers as "mouthpieces" for corrupt clients.

Ethics rules adopted by the ABA, the nation's largest organization of lawyers, have no legal force in themselves. But they serve as models for the state courts and other bodies that set binding disciplinary rules for lawyers. They may also influence judges in determining the liabilities of lawyers in securities fraud and other illegal activities.

The current bar association ethics code, on which professional disciplinary rules for lawyers in most states are modeled, states that a lawyer may reveal "the intention of his client to commit a crime and the information necessary to prevent the crime."

Sponsors of the proposed new rules had wanted to make it clear that this exception to the general requirement of confidentiality should apply when necessary to prevent large financial frauds as well as serious crimes of violence.

Under Monday's action at the ABA's winter convention here, lawyers would be prohibited from breaking their silence to prevent clients from stealing money, whether through financial frauds or other property crimes. Nor could they disclose client secrets to rectify completed or continuing crimes in which the lawyers had been unwitting participants.

The amendment was adopted after a heated debate in the 383-member House of Delegates, over strong objections from members of the commission that had developed the new ethics code over the past five years and others. They said lawyers should have the discretion to disclose information if necessary to extricate themselves from criminal conspiracies, both to protect the public and to protect themselves from dishonest clients.

Mark I. Harrison, a lawyer from Phoenix, Arizona, warned that Monday's action would "enhance the mouthpiece image for which many lawyers are known."

But John C. Elam of Columbus, Ohio, who sponsored both amendments on behalf of the American College of Trial Lawyers, said it was necessary to preserve the traditional confidentiality that he said was crucial to the attorney-client relationship. He and other advocates of his amendments said lawyers who learned of continuing crimes by their clients should simply resign, not blow the whistle.

MELBOURNE — Melbourne was thrown into darkness in mid-afternoon Tuesday as a dust storm whipped up by hot winds blew across the state of Victoria.

Dust Storm in Australia

The Associated Press

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Arms Control Nominee Gains in U.S. Senate

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Kenneth L. Adelman's contested nomination as director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has apparently moved to within one vote of approval by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Nancy L. Kassebaum, who was previously undecided, said Monday that she was "leaning toward" voting for the nominee.

If Mrs. Kassebaum, a Kansas Republican, were to "back" Mr. Adelman, that would leave two Republicans and one Democrat uncommitted among the committee's 17 members.

Six Democrats have tentatively decided to vote against Mr. Adelman, and seven Republicans and one Democrat now appear in favor. Nine votes are needed for approval.

The deputy U.S. representative to the United Nations appears to need only one more vote from among the uncommitted: Senators Charles McC. Mathias Jr., a Maryland Republican, Larry Pressler, a South Dakota Republican, and Joseph R. Biden Jr., a Democrat from Delaware.

The committee is scheduled to vote Feb. 15 on the nomination. The performance of Mr. Adelman, 36, during his initial confirmation hearing Jan. 27 raised questions as to his understanding of and commitment to arms control and his political stature within the administration.

Mr. Pressler said Monday the White House has become "friendly" and is "trying to accommodate my concerns" on the need for seeking negotiations on a new anti-satellite treaty with the Soviet Union.

Two conservative newspaper columnists, George F. Will and William Safire, have raised questions about comments made by Senator Alan Cranston, the leader of committee Democrats who oppose Mr. Adelman.

Senator Cranston, a California Democrat and presidential candidate, made the remarks at the Jan. 27 confirmation hearing based on a report Mr. Adelman wrote in 1979, "Impact Upon U.S. Security of a South African Nuclear Weapons Capability." The report was written under a Defense Department contract.

Reading one paragraph in the three-page executive summary of the 76-page study, the Senate Democratic whip told the nominee:

"You seem to suggest that it would be helpful to the United States, at least this is inferred from what you have written, if South Africa were to use nuclear weapons against their own blacks or against neighboring blacks."

Mr. Cranston based his statement on a sentence that hypothesized that if South Africa were to develop a nuclear bomb it would "gain a deterrent capability with respect to threats it perceives as looming from ground assaults in the region."

Mr. Adelman then pointed out that the study's main finding was that the overall effect of South African acquisition of nuclear weapons capability "would be negative" and that the study's recommendation was that "U.S. policy-makers try to head off" such an event.

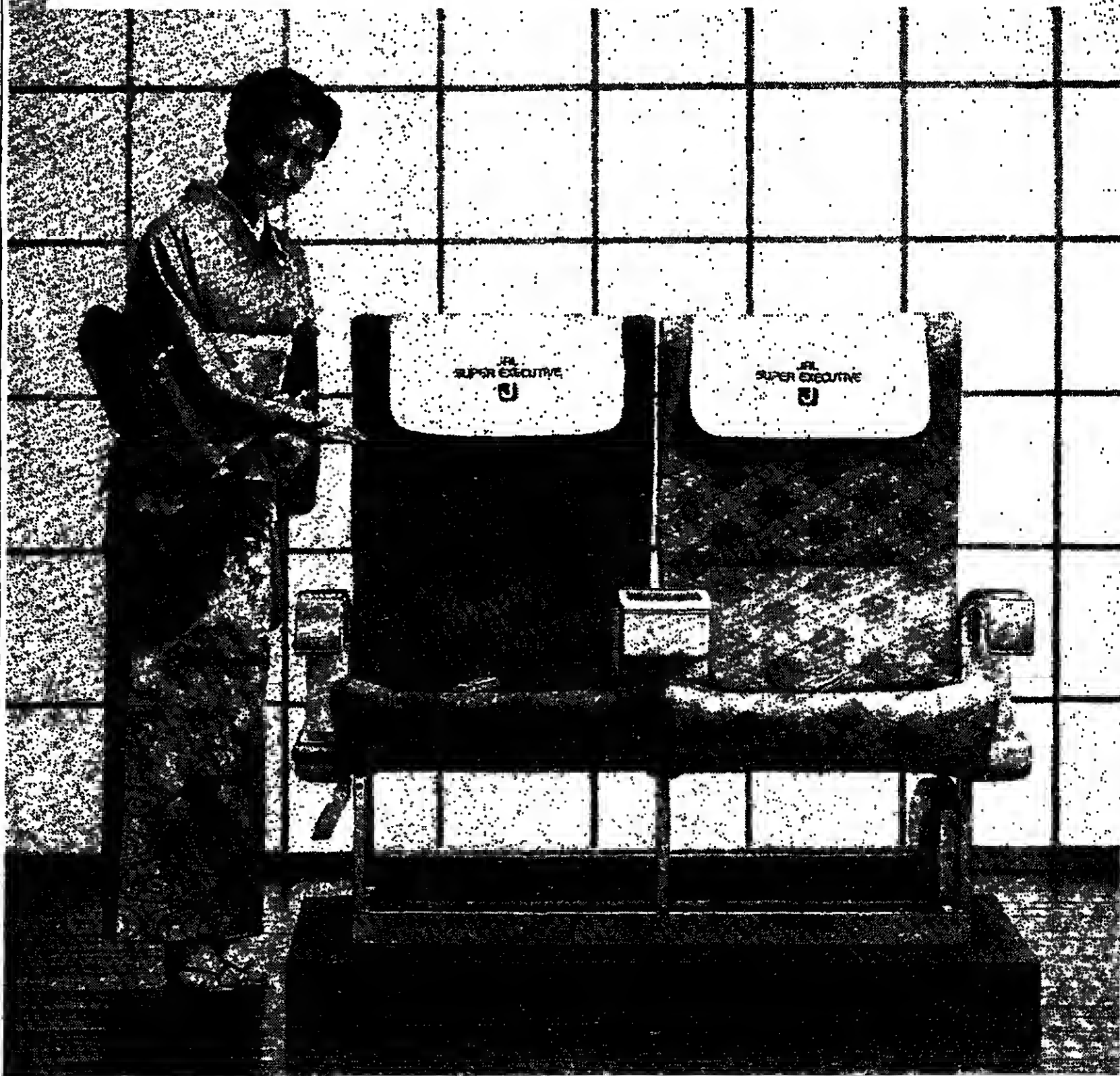
Sea Law Treaty Signed by Japan

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan, breaking ranks with the United States, has become the 119th country to sign the Law of the Sea Convention.

The treaty gives coastal countries territorial seas out to 12 miles (19 kilometers) from shore, an economic zone to 200 miles and a continental shelf to a maximum of 350 miles.

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'Butcher of Lyons' Is Remembered There With Fear, Anger and Mourning

By E.J. Dionne

New York Times Service

LYONS — Klaus Barbie is known as "the butcher of Lyons," a title he acquired for his Gestapo activities here between 1942 and 1944. Those who encountered him then say he earned the sobriquet, and he is remembered with fear and anger and mourning.

The emotional is powerful, said Jean-Jacques Bloch, the president of the Jewish Federation in the Lyons region. "Every Jewish family in Lyons has a loved one, a father or a grandfather, who was a victim of Barbie. No one among them has forgotten."

For old Resistance leaders and for Barbie's other victims, his trial, if it takes place, will be less a matter of settling old scores than of establishing the truth.

Yet Barbie's arrival has reopened some of France's most painful wounds. During the war, France was not at all united in the fight against the Germans. After the defeat in 1940, many Frenchmen repaid to the banner of the Vichy regime, a government com-

mitted to a Nazi victory. Many actively cooperated with the Gestapo with Barbie himself.

There also has been much angry questioning here about what role the United States may have played in helping Barbie escape trial after the war.

Barbie is held responsible for the deaths of about 4,000 people and the deportations of 7,500 others. But a single death, the killing of Jean Moulin, is remembered above all the rest. Mr. Moulin is the great martyr of the Resistance, the man who was sent to France by de Gaulle to create a united movement.

Barbie captured Mr. Moulin on June 27, 1943, at the home and office of Dr. Frederic Degoujon in the Lyons suburb of Caluire-et-Cuire. The Resistance used Dr. Degoujon's office for a meeting because no one would think much of a few strangers appearing in a doctor's waiting room.

Dr. Degoujon, who is now mayor of Caluire, has become a kind of national figure in the last week, although he insists that his role really was not very important.

"An old childhood friend of mine approached me and asked me if, at a meeting of the Resistance, could he be held in my office. I agreed," he said. "I was at the 18th level of the Resistance, if that. That was my main virtue."

The Gestapo, however, had been tipped off. "I was treating a patient," Dr. Degoujon said, "and all of a sudden I heard crashing on the stairs, footsteps above my head. It was over."

Upstairs, Raymond Aubrac was with Mr. Moulin, whom he knew only by his Resistance code name, Max.

"All the noise gave us some warning, and that allowed us to destroy some papers," Mr. Aubrac said in Paris, where he works as an economic development consultant. "We ate the papers. Have you ever eaten paper? You know, it's not bad when you start, but it's dreadful by the time you're finished."

The Resistance leaders were put in Monthuic prison here — the very one where Barbie was taken Saturday night after being returned from Bolivia — and for three days Mr. Aubrac sat and waited.

But not Mr. Moulin. "I saw him two days later out of my periscope," Mr. Aubrac said. "He was going down the stairs, but really he was being carried down. He had all bruises, a leg was sort of trailing behind him. He had been very nearly destroyed."

The evidence of people like Mr. Aubrac will be crucial at any trial of Barbie. Barbie claims he delivered Mr. Moulin in good health to French officials.

"But that's preposterous," said Christian Pineau, a Resistance leader who later served as French foreign minister. Mr. Pineau had arrived at the Monthuic prison some weeks before and had a chance meeting with Mr. Moulin shortly before his death.

"For some reason, the Gestapo let me keep a razor," Mr. Pineau said, "and they let me shave all the prisoners. They called me out one day and said they had a job for me to do. It turned out they wanted me to shave Jean Moulin."

"He was ready to die. He had been tortured fiercely, his body was nothing but bruises, and he

had an enormous lump on his temple. There was only one guard and he wasn't looking too closely. Jean Moulin opened an eye and we tried to exchange a few words in English, but I couldn't understand anything he said. Eventually they took him away. I knew he was dying."

Barbie is still thought of by some as a brilliant, if criminal, policeman. But that was not the experience of Mr. Pineau or Mr. Aubrac, both of whom were interrogated by Barbie.

"I knew that if you said nothing, you would be tortured and killed," said Mr. Pineau, who is 78. "So I invented two Resistance leaders. I modeled them both after movie characters so in the endless questioning — they would ask the same questions again and again — I could always see their faces in front of me and the description stayed the same."

"I weaved a pretty good story," Mr. Pineau recalled with a chuckle. "And so finally Barbie asked me, 'Do you like the Germans?' I knew if I said yes, he'd know I was a liar. So I said, 'No, I don't like anyone who occupies my country.'"

"And Barbie turned to this Gestapo man and said in German — I knew a little German — 'This man is an imbecile, he's not the one we're looking for.' And I smiled to myself, knowing I was not the imbecile. You know, Barbie wasn't that good a policeman. All he knew was brutality."

Mr. Pineau said he had escaped torture, but Mr. Aubrac was not so lucky.

"Barbie had a whole collection of instruments of torture," he said. "It was not sophisticated torture, just brutal. He had whips and billy clubs and two-by-fours. He beat me a lot, and there was nothing intellectual about his methods. He just asked the same questions over and over and over again."

Mr. Aubrac was condemned to death, but thanks to his wife, he won his revenge against Barbie. "My wife was pregnant at the time and she went to see Barbie and said that she was my lover and wanted to sanctify our relationship before I was killed," Mr. Aubrac said. "If he had checked, he would have found out we were married and had a child. But he did not."

And so on the appointed day, Mr. Aubrac went to meet his wife for preliminary paperwork. The Resistance ambushed the truck, four Gestapo men were killed, and Mr. Aubrac and several of his Resistance comrades were freed.

The Nazis never learned that Mr. Aubrac was Jewish, but his parents were deported to Auschwitz and killed.

Lisa Lesevre, an 82-year-old widow, also remembers Barbie. She was caught in 1944 carrying messages to Resistance leaders, and was subjected to nine days of torture. She was permanently disabled because of a fractured spine suffered during her last session with Barbie.

She said Barbie had also used psychological torture. "I remember waking up in a very elegant room," she said. "There was a very pretty gray carpet. I remember, and somebody was playing Chopin on the piano, probably Barbie's girlfriend. Barbie was down on one knee offering me a kind word and saying how much he admired my courage for not talking."

"But he said I was being very foolish because everyone eventually cracks. I said I couldn't tell him anything, because I didn't know anything." She was taken back to her cell.

"There are people now saying, 'Why do you bother this poor old guy?' " said Ugo Iannucci, a lawyer representing some of the families of victims. "Well this poor old guy didn't respect women or children. He deported people because they were Jewish. He tortured people. He must be brought to justice."

Wiesenthal Cables Pinochet

Simon Wiesenthal, the Nazi hunter, has made a new attempt to have Walter Raulff, accused of killing 250,000 people in World War II, extradited to West Germany from Chile. The Associated Press reported from Vienna.

In a telegram to President Augusto Pinochet of Chile, Mr. Wiesenthal gave Raulff's address in Santiago and appealed: "Please help to ensure that the crimes of this man do not go unpunished."

Communist Guerrillas Increasing Attacks on Marcos Government

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

MANILA — Communist guerrillas are stepping up their challenge to the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, attacking in greater numbers than ever before and increasing their recruitment, according to Western diplomats and Philippine sources.

The campaign by the New People's Army, the armed wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines, is forcing the government to devote more resources to its counterinsurgency effort at a time of severe economic straits.

In a meeting with military leaders Monday, Mr. Marcos ordered the deployment of more troops and helicopters in the southern Philippines, where Communist guerrillas killed 24 persons in three attacks during the weekend, news agencies reported. Mr. Marcos called for an "intensified peace-and-order campaign" in northern and eastern Mindanao, the island where there has been some of the most intensive guerrilla activity.

While the New People's Army still is not considered to be in a position to topple the government, analysts think the organization is steadily gaining ground. Lately, the guerrillas' recruiting efforts have been taking advantage of hard economic times in the Philippines, where more than half the population lives below poverty line.

The result, according to former President Diosdado Macapagal, is that the Philippines — the most important U.S. ally in Southeast Asia — is drifting the way of Nicaragua, whose U.S.-backed authoritarian government was overthrown by leftist rebels.

Mr. Macapagal, 72, now an adviser to the moderate anti-Marcos opposition, said in an interview that, to forestall the Communists' gains, the United States should pressure Mr. Marcos to hold a fair election.

Mr. Macapagal, who was succeeded by Mr. Marcos in 1965, attributed much of the Communists' success to the 1972 declaration of martial law and what he called the Marcos "dictatorship."

"Ironically, the martial-law government was imposed to save the country from 1,500 Communist rebels," who Mr. Macapagal said were originally confined to Isabela province on the island of Luzon. He said the New People's Army now has 6,000 to 10,000 guerrillas.

A Defense Ministry spokesman put the group's strength at 4,000 to 6,000 fighters but insisted that only about 2,500 were armed and that they relied on a "mass base" of

only 50,000 supporters and sympathizers. However, a well-informed Western diplomat quoted a provincial governor as saying privately that there are at least 12,000 guerrillas in the country, about half of them in Mindanao.

"Up to last month, the NPA had not really done much," the diplomat said, but in January an unusual number of incidents were reported — at least 28 guerrilla attacks — with some of the rebel units consisting of 10 or 12 as before.

The diplomat emphasized, however, that while the New People's Army can make life difficult for the government, it cannot take power without significant external support.

According to another Western diplomat, the guerrillas "lately have improved their capability and willingness to involve themselves in larger-scale operations." He cited an incident a month ago in which a rebel force of about 200 took over the coastal town of Mabini in the Mindanao province of Davao del Norte for a day before retreating to their inland mountain strongholds.

In other incidents last month, two Philippine Army battalion commanders and a Mindanao mayor were among those killed.

To reassure Filipinos who were worried about attacks by the rebels, Mr. Marcos insisted the incidents "do not prove that they have become stronger and pose a serious threat to national security."

He said Jan. 27 that the rebels were merely trying out new tactics in their attacks.

Since he said that, however, a number of successful attacks have been reported.

In one of the latest incidents, a force estimated to number 30 to 200 guerrillas raided government installations near the town of Tagum in Davao del Norte Friday, killing 18 persons, including 10 civilians, Manila newspapers reported. Scores of others were reported wounded. Listed among the dead were a policeman and six paramilitary troops.

■ **Troops Kill 7 Insurgents**
Government troops killed seven guerrillas in a Communist training camp Tuesday, United Press International reported from Manila. The Philippine News Agency said the troops overran the camp in Mindanao while chasing forces of the New People's Army.

Major General Delfin Castro, head of the Southern Command, said military reports indicated that 27 guerrillas had been wounded in addition to the seven killed.



Insurgents line up in the main plaza of La Palma, El Salvador, near the Honduran border.

Hong Kong Trying to Seize Assets Of Drug Trade to Halt Trafficking

By Khark Singh

The Associated Press

HONG KONG — The government is trying to seize the assets of drug traffickers, after a big increase in the flow of narcotics into Hong Kong.

The Customs Department has set up a five-member task force to investigate the gains of those engaged in the illegal drug trade. The task force will try to trace the "laundered" assets of traffickers, then prove in court that the assets were obtained in drug trade.

David Tong, the acting superintendent, said the confiscation of assets would act as a greater deterrent than jail sentences or heavy fines. The maximum penalty for drug offenses is life imprisonment and a fine of 10 million Hong Kong dollars (\$1,507 million).

He said the task force is now studying the legal problems involved in proving that the wealth is procured from drug activities.

Mr. Tong did not say how drug traffickers transfer their money, but officials fighting the drug trade say they have penetrated an underground banking system, which they believe is used to transfer millions of dollars in narcotics money around the world.

They said the system, which can transfer up to \$5 million from one country to another in a matter of hours, uses gold shops, trading companies and money dealers, making transfers through telephone calls, coded telex messages and clandestine radio transmissions between Southeast Asia, Europe and North America.

They estimated that tens of millions of dollars are transferred illegally every week.

The experts said that the financial center of the organization is reportedly in Hong Kong and that the bulk of Southeast Asian drug money passes through the colony. They said they believed 80 percent of the illegal trade in Hong Kong and Southeast Asia is controlled by Chiu Chow, a Chinese originally from the southern Chinese province of Guangdong.

The authorities' decision to take tougher action against drug syndicates followed a marked increase in the flow of narcotics into Hong Kong last year. Customs and police officers in 1982 seized 560 kilograms (1,232 pounds) of drugs, of which 40 percent was heroin. The total was a 75 percent increase from 1981.

While drug addiction has long been a problem in Hong Kong — there are estimated to be 31,000 addicts, mostly heroin users — some of the drugs were destined for the United States and European countries, officials say.

Tong Kang-sing, assistant commissioner of customs, attributed the rise to two successive good poppy harvests in the Golden Triangle, an opium-growing region of Thailand, Laos and Burma.

Drug traffickers constantly change their routes and methods of smuggling drugs into the colony, he said.

He said drug traffickers are trying to smuggle their cargoes into Hong Kong via countries that do not produce drugs, because police and customs officials have paid less attention to those countries.

He said that as early as 1980, his department had been tipped off that drug syndicates would use

China as a new staging point. Since 1981, when direct air links were started between Thailand and the southern Chinese city of Canton, customs officials here have been keeping close watch on the region.

U.S. Believes Salvadoran Pilots Rocketed, Machine-Gunned City

By Juan M. Vasquez

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — U.S. officials believe that the Salvadoran Air Force used rockets and machine guns in an aerial attack on the guerrilla-occupied city of Berlin, U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton said.

"We do not believe that bombs fell within the city. The evidence on this is very good," the envoy asserted Monday.

"There is evidence on the other hand, that some rocket fire, certainly machine-gun fire, was delivered into the city when the air force was flying and trying to hold off the attackers," he continued. "Probably shouldn't have been done that way, but it was."

In an interview that focused on military aspects of the civil war, Mr. Hinton also charged that the reluctance of Congress to fully support Reagan administration policy has helped prolong the war.

"We need for the Congress to appropriate the funds that the president requests," Mr. Hinton insisted.

"One of the reasons, I think, the guerrillas took heart after the sort of down period they had after the elections last year was when the president asked for supplementary

funds for training another battalion or two, the Congress didn't give it to him, and I think this works to prolong the war," he said.

The ambassador's comments reflect the administration's smoldering frustration with congressionally induced restraints on the U.S. role in El Salvador. The comments were made as debate renewed in Congress over U.S. assistance to El Salvador, which is to total \$237 million in military and economic aid in fiscal 1983.

Adding to the crisis atmosphere is the monthlong guerrilla offensive that has scored some short-lived military successes, such as the four-day occupation last week of Berlin, a city of 35,000 in Usulután province, and a subsequent debate over government tactics in the area.

Asked whether the bombing allegations had been looked into, Mr. Hinton said: "We looked as closely as we can in this kind of confused war situation."

He did not elaborate, but it is known that an aerial inspection was made.

The ambassador's comments were offered in the context of a bitter denunciation of the leftist guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front for having attacked Berlin.

Mr. Hinton called Berlin "an open city, an undefended city" noted primarily for its refugee population of about 7,000 persons. "That it should be attacked is in-and-by itself, as far as I'm concerned, a major human-rights violation."

He added that "it is possible that some of the things that the guerrillas did were deliberately designed to provoke a reaction."

As for the effect of the rebels' so-called January offensive, the envoy conceded that the guerrillas won a few rounds, "but he described it as an overall failure in military terms."

In a psychological-political sense, I think they're ahead on points; the guerrillas are ahead."

During their offensive, the rebels managed to capture an undetermined number of villages and hamlets in the provinces of Morazan, Chalatenango and Usulután. Government forces in Morazan have been removed.

In Chalatenango, guerrillas have been moving freely in and out of such towns as La Palma — a community of 12,000 located along a major road leading to Honduras — without apparent fear of government retaliation. Sporadic fighting continues in Usulután.

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Senator Says CIA Seeks to Block Probe Into Attempt to Kill Pope

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

ROME — U.S. Senator Alfonse D'Amato said here Monday that the Central Intelligence Agency had failed to pursue an investigation into the shooting of Pope John Paul II.

The New York Republican also said the agency had tried to discourage investigation into possible Bulgarian and Soviet involvement in the attack.

Mr. D'Amato, calling the CIA's efforts "shockingly inept," said he had been told by a senior agency

official at the U.S. Embassy in Rome that "not one person has been assigned to follow developments in the case."

"It is an Italian matter," a senior CIA official in Washington said last month, "and it would be inappropriate for us to intrude."

Senior agency officials in Washington say they are highly skeptical about any Bulgarian and Soviet links to Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk convicted of shooting the pope in St. Peter's Square. After his conviction, Mr. Agca reportedly told Italian authorities that three Bulgarians working in Rome in 1981 helped him plan the assassination attempt.

[Robert C. Toth of the Los Angeles Times reported last week that the CIA had concluded that officials of the Bulgarian government had advance knowledge of the attack.]

In November, Italian authorities arrested one of the Bulgarians, Sergei I. Antonov, head of the Bulgarian airline office in Rome, and they are still holding him on suspicion of complicity in the attack. The two other Bulgarians, both employees at the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome, returned to Bulgaria. They, like Mr. Antonov, have denied any involvement in the case.

Mr. D'Amato, after a meeting Monday with Mario Martella, the

Italian magistrate investigating the shooting, said it was his impression that "the Italian investigators are not chasing illusory theories."

According to Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Martella said he was not wedded to any theory about the shooting and intended to determine whether the assertions made by Mr. Agca were supported by facts. Mr. D'Amato said he inferred from remarks made by Mr. Martella that Italian authorities had ruled out the possibility that Mr. Agca is mentally deranged and, therefore, completely unreliable.

Mr. D'Amato, who arrived here Friday for a five-day visit, is in Rome in his capacity as a member of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, better known as the Helsinki commission to monitor human rights violations.

The issue of the CIA's response to the shooting was on his mind when he left Washington last Thursday. At the last moment, Mr. D'Amato said, a member of the staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence who had planned to accompany him to Rome was ordered to cancel his trip by another senator. When Mr. D'Amato asked why, he said he was told that the CIA was irritated with the aide's interest in the assassination attempt.

Sinai Role Of Australia Questioned

Reuters

CANBERRA — The new leader of the opposition Labor Party said Tuesday it would withdraw the country's peacekeeping force now in the Sinai if it won the general election March 5.

Bob Hawke, a former head of Australia's Trade Union Council, was speaking after being unanimously elected Labor's leader. He replaced Bill Hayden, who said last week he was resigning in the party's interests. Labor has been in opposition to the Liberal-National coalition government for seven years.

The party's policy statement will not be announced until Thursday, but Mr. Hawke said that if Labor came to power it would remove the 109 Australians — mostly helicopter personnel — now serving with the multinational force in the Sinai.

A party spokesman said Labor objected to the force because it did not come under the auspices of the United Nations.

Commenting on Mr. Hawke's statement, Foreign Minister Tony Street said withdrawal of the contingent — "would sabotage the single most important step in maintaining peace in the Middle East against the express wishes of the people of both Israel and Egypt."

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ARTS / LEISURE

Suzan Pitt's 'Magic' Brush

By David Galloway
International Herald Tribune

WIESBADEN, West Germany — Twinkling with fairy lights and pulsing with technicolor neon tubes, the tower spiraling the Queen of the Night across the stage resembles a derelict Ferris wheel. Her daughter Pamina is meanwhile captive in an overstuffed, pink-on-pink salon. And a blatantly chopped plastic wig gives the abducted princess the perpetually startled air of a comic-strip heroine.

To the rescue comes the love-struck Tamino, accompanied by three angelic presences outfitted like Little League baseballers. Such all-American grace notes lend an unmistakable Pop Art flair to Mozart's "The Magic Flute" — probably the most sumptuous, expensive, controversial production in the history of the Wiesbaden Opera.

The furor began with the announcement that Nikolaus Lehnhoff had been engaged to stage the production. At 42, he ranks as one of the most resourceful and innovative opera directors in Europe. With a sculptural sense for composing figures on the stage and a scrupulous attention to the smallest, most nuanced gesture, he can enrich the most static scene with high theatricality.

Lehnhoff regards "The Magic Flute" as "the first musical comedy — a breathtaking collage of song, pantomime, fairy tale and burlesque." When the director encountered the work of the American artist Suzan Pitt, he knew he had found his collaborator and immediately commissioned her to design sets and costumes for the Wiesbaden production.

The work that Lehnhoff saw in 1980 at the Denise René/Hans Mayer Gallery in Düsseldorf was entitled "Asparagus Theater." Now permanently installed in the Ludwig Collection in Aachen, it consists of a child-sized theater in which six adults can sit on low, pastel stools to watch an animated film that concludes in a replica of the theater in which the viewer finds himself.

The film traces the kaleidoscopic daydreams, metamorphoses and journeys of a latter-day Alice in Wonderland. Her more erotic fantasies would have been X-rated by Disney, though they make a reverential nod to the master of animation.

Minus its nursery-room setting, "Asparagus Theater" took first prize at the Oberhausen Film Festival in 1979, got a bouquet of awards in the United States, and has become a staple on the museum circuit. It was Pitt's seventh animated film. Much of it was shot in the basement of the old ROTC building at Harvard, where she taught for two years; it was completed in Berlin and made her a cult figure in West Germany.



"Magic Flute" designer Pitt.

Her paintings and sculptures (often derived from film sequences) have become collectors' favorites. "Doing animation," she explains, is like working in a dark, underground world. Translating film images into tangible, three-dimensional works ("constructed paintings," the artist terms them) is a way of returning to the light. To the limelight, too, if one judges by the success of the recent show which launched the Defamunty Gallery in New York.

Critics have likened Pitt's work to the Surrealists, and have sought parallels in punk, pop, or pattern-painting. But the sheer creative drive of these works is pure Pitt. Her self-professed goal is "to see in and out of the fabric of physical reality," and what she discovers there is illuminated by a contagious joy, an unflagging wit. With a delicate, elfin beauty and a ballerina's grace, she appears a decade younger than her 40 years, and it comes as no surprise to learn that she once considered a career as an actress.

Before enrolling at the Cranbrook Art Academy, Pitt had performed in college theater, but painting and drawing held a stronger allure. "I can't remember a time in my childhood when I wasn't making pictures. And I was always the class artist." That apprenticeship came in Kansas City, in what she describes as a "slow, noncompetitive, noncultural environment."

Though she now works much of the year in New York, she keenly feels her Midwestern roots. "There I could build a feeling of success, confidence in my own skills in a way that probably wouldn't have been possible in New York." And there was no other artist in the family, she adds. Then she pauses, her violet eyes sparkle, as she recalls that her grandmother was a hat designer who produced exclusive fantasies for the carriage trade.

And in Wiesbaden she herself felt most at home in the cramped, windowless room where the theater's hatmakers ply their trade.

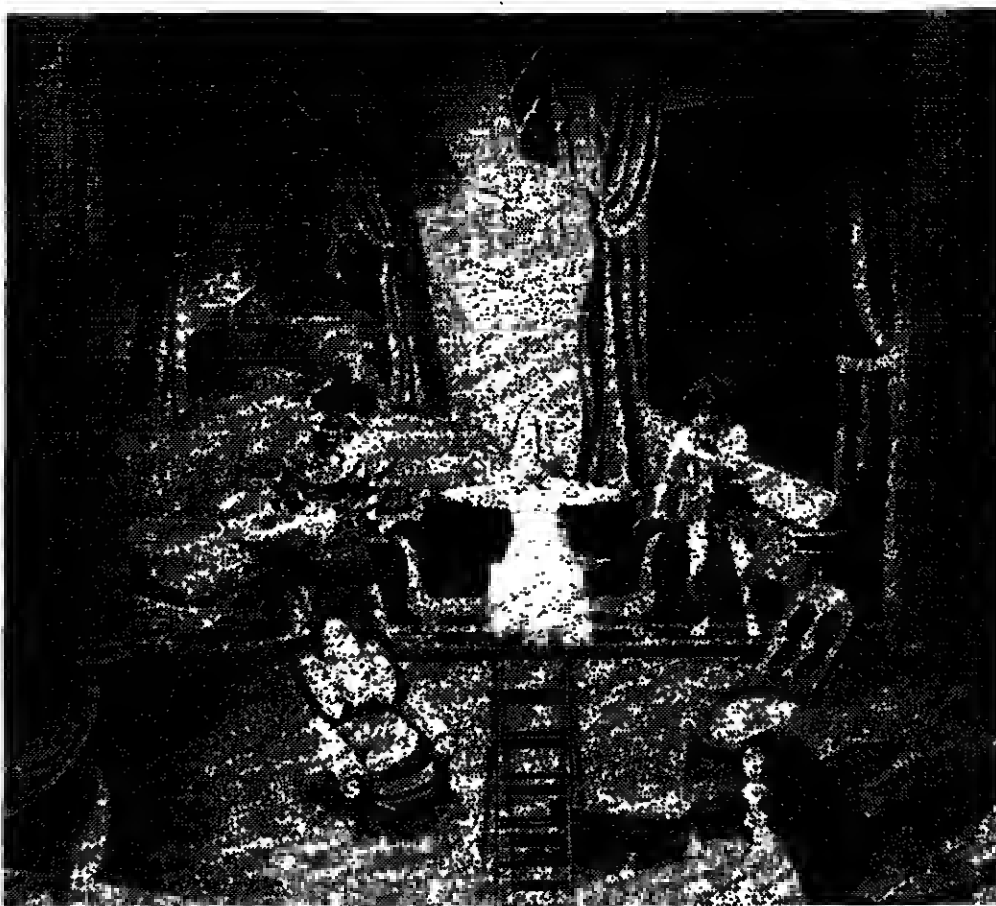
When Lehnhoff proposed that she design "The Magic Flute," Pitt had neither seen nor heard the Mozart opera. It was the scenario that convinced her. Here she found archetypal characters — mother-queen, father-dictator — acting out archetypal roles. Above all, the sparse indications of setting provoked her fantasy: "a rock scene," "an intimate room," "a palm garden," "a temple." There are 12 individual sets, 18 swift scene changes in "The Magic Flute" — no easy assignment for an artist whose sole exposure to the theater was through four college productions. Or for one aware that her predecessors include Schinkel, Kokoschka, Chagall and Hockney.

The first designs were made in the summer of 1981; the job of translating them into sets and costumes began in April 1982, and was scarcely completed in time for a sole dress rehearsal at the end of January. The sets consciously evoke the toy theaters so popular in the 19th century, utilizing flats, curtains and backdrops that make no effort to project a three-dimensional world. This is the landscape of make-believe, of dream and romantic cliché — like the boy-meets-girl, boy-loses-girl, boy-gets-girl Hollywood musical that Lehnhoff sees as a lineal descendant of "The Magic Flute."

Not every first- or second-nighter was pleased by the results. Remarks like "That isn't Mozart!" punctuated the evening, and indeed, it is not Mozart as we have come to reverence him. But though "The Magic Flute" quickly became a box-office success, its Vienna premiere in 1971 was also a shouting match between friends and foes. The impresario who commissioned it was famous for exploiting every burlesque effect of the popular theater. At the final curtain, braves drowned out all other sounds in Wiesbaden's Staatstheater.

That success is thanks almost entirely to the efforts of designer and director, but Lehnhoff and Pitt's ingenious collaboration needs bigger, better voices than those found in a medium-sized West German theater, and it may soon have them. The Dallas Opera has registered interest, and the Met's James Levine will see the production during Wiesbaden's May Festival, when the Teatro San Carlo and the Bolshoi also come to town.

Further performances of "The Magic Flute" at the Hessisches Staatstheater, Wiesbaden, are on Feb. 11 and 12, March 4, 14, and 28, April 14, and during the May Festival, April 30-May 26.



Suzan Pitt's conception for the pink salon in "The Magic Flute."

Porno Films Again Out in Manila

By David Briscoe
The Associated Press

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos has ordered the seizure of three of the films that were the hit of his wife's Manila International Film Festival, the presidential palace announced Monday.

The palace said the army confiscated 43 copies of the Filipino films "Virgin People," "The Victim" and "Mabuhay, Haysay" (A Different Animal) on Friday, after their final festival screening in packed Manila movie houses. Foreign films were not touched.

Marcos also directed that producers, theater owners and distributors connected with the showing of the three films be prosecuted if the board of censors determined there were any law violations.

The palace said the seizure was prompted by reports that the films were going to be pirated and copied as video tapes for sale. Most of the festival's estimated \$500,000 per day income came from the showing in almost all of metropolitan Manila's 150 movie houses of what are locally called "bomba" movies — movies full of nudity and sex.

They opened a new wound in church-state relations, spotlighted differences in style between the

president and his wife, Imelda, and raised questions about what kind of freedom Filipinos can expect as the Marcoses continue their 17-year rule.

Criticized by some in its opening last year as a frivolous and expensive project, the festival started by Mrs. Marcos was described officially this year as a "festival for a cause."

Between fireworks displays and glittering galas, participants from more than 60 countries were taken on tours of social projects and a government-sponsored refugee center during the 10-day festival, which ended Friday.

But only a handful of well-known movie stars, including Tony Curtis and Robert Duvall, showed up for the festival. Most of those invited didn't come.

The most popular film, "Virgin People," featured 17-year-old Pepsi Paloma taking everything off and making graphic love on 29 theater screens where even a bare breast was taboo before the festival. Paloma is too young to see her own movies. The age limit for viewing adult movies is 18.

A Japanese film that features explicit scenes of sexual intercourse and a realistic castration sequence was screened in the government's Folk Arts Theater before sellout

crowds of more than 5,000 at a time.

Cardinal Jaime L. Sin of Manila, spiritual leader of the predominantly Catholic city, was angered because thousands of teenagers were getting in to see the uncensored local and foreign films. Sin said that raising money by showing sexy movies "could be at the price of seeing an entire generation becoming morally crippled." He also said that the Marcos government was abusing its power by promoting an international film festival of sex that offered Filipinos nothing more than a "pornographic diet."

But Mrs. Marcos said "pornography is in the mind," and such movies would help Filipinos become "more mature and sophisticated."

The confrontation between Cardinal Sin and Mrs. Marcos came at a time of high tension between church and state. Church leaders have accused the military of harassing priests involved in social work, and the government accuses priests of links to Communist rebels.

The pornography issue has upset a more conservative branch of the church — a branch generally not previously opposed to the Marcoses. "I know God will surely punish all those who are responsible for this," Sin said.

'Babylon': Looking Back at Hollywood

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Over Battersea Bridge, in what will soon have to be known as the South End, since there now appear to be more theaters open there than in the West End, they have an unholy fascination with Kenneth Anger.

Anger, it may not be recalled, was a Hollywood child actor whose most notable appearance was as a

THE LONDON STAGE

fairy in Max Reinhardt's 1935 "Midsummer Night's Dream." At the age of 4, however, his studio contract was dropped and his revenge, if not swift, was at least sure. Twenty-five years later, he published "Hollywood Babylon," the definitive guide to celluloid scandals from Chaplin's obsession with very young ladies to the tendency of 1950s film stars, such as Marilyn Monroe and Jayne Mansfield, to become very suddenly dead.

Though it took 10 more years for "Hollywood Babylon" to work its way out of an underground printing press in Paris and through innumerable potential libel suits into British bookstores, it is rather better than the usual show-biz gossip. Anger is a stylish and immensely thorough writer who has studied the decline and fall of Los Angeles with the same care that Gibbon brought to that of the Roman Empire. All the more pity, therefore, that two London stage shows derived from his book, "Hollywood Dreams," which was seen at the Latchmere Gate, and now "Hollywood Babylon" at the Bridge Lane Theatre, should be such tacky travesties of the original.

Instead of attempting to capture on stage the ice-cold documentary quality of Anger's anger, the director of "Hollywood Babylon" has gone for a gothic, high-camp fantasy that seems to have some trouble separating Los Angeles in the 1920s from Berlin in the 1930s. Ransacking the book for only its most familiar and oft-told tales (the Fatty Arbuckle case, the Mary Astor diary and the Ramon Novarro murder), Paul Marcus totally ignores some of its most fascinating case histories, such as the still-unsolved death of William Desmond Taylor, the English silent director.

You do not get near the sinister truth of Joseph von Sternberg's studio power by having men prance around a stage clutching riding crops, nor does it help to have Anger played by Geoffrey Burridge as a gay lib recruiting officer. One moment near the end, when a young lookalike Dorothy

from "over the rainbow" holds her hands toward a photograph of Judy Garland 25 years after suggests what this show might have been if it had been treated properly: cool instead of a whizzed-up into a lurid technomishmash of which even Hollywood at its worst would never be guilty.

"You Should See Us Now," new Peter Tinniswood comedy Greenwich, is also a curious point-of-view, though for very different, honorable reasons. "Hollywood" is a stylish writer of stage comedy but seems almost to lack any sense of the dramatic, cordingly, what we have characters in search of a plot, a central to the play would seem the Wordsworthian notion that child is father to the man. The tire cast spends the evening reverting to childhood, thus proving somewhat laboriously they were much the same then as they are now, except shorter, not a starting discovery, and if J.M. Barrie, you will have an idea of Tinniswood's fixation with youth and stage invisibility.

With three out of five, then now dark on Shaftesbury Avenue it seems a little unfortunate the management of Martin S. Man's superb new play "Moss" has chosen to take it from the West End into the wilderness of Aldwych instead of something more intimate. Let's be nevertheless, that even in this of London theatrical disaster it manages to survive there. It is an evening of rare theatrical power in which Maureen Lipman gives a stunning performance the Jewish woman prepared to lose a new messiah to the end of her earth and her faith.

In lighter vein, the King's Theatre in Kingston is now giving "Mr. Cinders," a classical comedy from the 1920s. Clifford Grey and Gretchen Newman with additional lyrics by Robin and music by Vivian and Richard Myers. What makes this such an utter delight is firstly this utterly romantic score, firstly, throat-catching numbers "She's My Lovely" and "Spice Little Happiness"; second, the formance of Denis Lawson (recently starred in the London "Joy") as the all-male Cinders, the title, and third, the fact that like "The Boy Friend" this is an affectionate parody of a musical but the real thing, how back to us from more than 50 years of oblivion.

Fishing his performance between Groucho Marx and Jack Chabnan, Lawson's marvelous highlights the book's social about the English upper class while remaining utterly true to the daft, enchanting romanticism. "Mr. Cinders" is a show spreads a great deal of happiness.

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INSIGHTS

Stockman, Now a Veteran of U.S. Budget Wars, Is Quieter but More Effective

By David Hoffman
and Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON — More than a year ago, David A. Stockman tried to make President Ronald Reagan understand the intricate difficulties of shrinking the federal budget.

He paraded before Mr. Reagan a number of cabinet officials who argued against various budget cuts. This was supposed to make the president realize it was more difficult to reduce the budget deficit than his own rhetoric had led him to believe.

It didn't work. Mr. Reagan resolved various budget disputes, but failed to draw Mr. Stockman's desired conclusions about the importance of a larger deficit problem, according to several White House and administration officials.

Last fall, when it was time to begin the process again for the fiscal 1984 budget proposal sent to Congress last week, Mr. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, took a different tack. He devised a series of striking charts and graphs that portrayed a looming "structural deficit" that would persist for years even if major budget cuts were made.

Then Mr. Stockman reinforced the message with a sobering "multiple choice" decision paper on the budget. On each of 50 programs, the president was asked to check one of three boxes indicating the level of spending he preferred. This made him realize that a balanced budget was not just over the horizon.

Mr. Stockman, who once liked to claim he understood "how the world works," had figured out how Mr. Reagan works, and how to influence his decisions.

It was an important benchmark for Mr. Stockman, 36, who left Harvard Divinity School for a career as congressional aide, Republican theorist and conservative congressman.

Considered one of the best and certainly the brightest of the Reaganites in the heady spring of 1981, Mr. Stockman fell from grace for his emperor-has-no-clothes disclosures in an Atlantic Monthly article in January 1981.

Mr. Stockman offered to resign then, but he was kept on by Mr. Reagan after the intervention of the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, and Vice President George Bush. Since then, Mr. Stockman has operated strictly as an insider who wields influence through his encyclopedic budget knowledge and alliances with White House officials, especially Mr. Baker and another presidential assistant, Richard G. Durbin.

Next Budget 'Decisive'

Friends say that Mr. Stockman, who is soon to be married, expects to leave government at the end of the current budget cycle, which could be summer or early fall. Mr. Stockman is expected to go into industry or finance. Friends speculate that if all goes well, he might eventually seek a major political office in Michigan, his home state.

Mr. Stockman would not comment on his plans during a recent interview. But he said that he sees the third budget of a presidential term — sandwiched between two election years in which politics tends to dominate budgetary priorities — as "decisive" to the administration's fortunes.

Whatever the future may hold, Mr. Stockman

today is more sophisticated and subdued than the energetic young man who arrived in the second-floor office of the Old Executive Office Building in 1981.

Then, Mr. Stockman was confident he could control federal spending because he commanded a powerful understanding of budget details. Now, his associates say, Mr. Stockman has come to appreciate that budget details are not enough when it comes to changing the deeply rooted congressional politics that protect federal spending.

Then, he was confident the economy could be moved quickly, that inflation "melted away like the morning mist" without major economic dislocations. Now, associates say, Mr. Stockman has come to realize the economy cannot be moved as painlessly as he — and Mr. Reagan — had promised.

Once, Mr. Stockman was a celebrity on network talk shows and the covers of news magazines. Now he has learned to practice discretion in public and work with others, according to more than a dozen top administration officials who talked about Mr. Stockman in recent interviews on the condition they not be identified.

Perhaps more than anyone else in the administration, Mr. Stockman has buttressed with specific policy the broad outlines of the Reagan revolution. He sounded the alarm bells early about the approach of large deficits, and he remains a quiet but influential force in shaping budget decisions and Mr. Reagan's economic thinking.

But doubts about Mr. Stockman's work and credibility still linger. Some congressmen and cabinet members are constantly irked because his numbers seem to be always changing. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan opened a press

briefing on the budget recently by half-joking that it was being held at 8:30 A.M. "to keep Dave from changing those numbers anymore."

Some White House officials think Mr. Stockman isn't sensitive enough to Mr. Reagan's "fairness" problem, the perception that his policies have unfairly hurt the disadvantaged. Some say Mr. Stockman's "numbers approach" to the budget has discouraged the development of more imaginative programs, such as a far-reaching job bill.

Loss of Credibility

A colleague asked if Mr. Stockman could restore his tattered credibility, responded, "The answer is no. You have to realize the extraordinary credibility he had in the early days. Nobody really could quite keep up with him... The problem is the Atlantic Monthly thing created a level of doubt in the minds of a lot of people."

For all the doubts, Mr. Stockman's probing intellect and his mastery of the budget is lauded even by partisan critics. Representative James R. Jones, an Oklahoma Democrat who is chairman of the House Budget Committee, calls Mr. Stockman "one of the most effective defenders of policy any administration ever had."

Worried by growing deficits, Mr. Stockman first broached more than a year ago the concept of a "structural deficit" that was built in and could not be reduced by spending cuts alone. But the idea "didn't fly then," said one budget official. "People weren't ready for it."

This is when Mr. Stockman and his aides sharpened their visual presentation to Mr. Reagan.

To show Mr. Reagan how difficult it would be to trim the structural deficit, Mr. Stockman

created his "multiple choice" decision paper for Mr. Reagan. After last fall's congressional elections and a series of budget briefings, Mr. Reagan made a "dry run" through the budget book, then checked off his choices.

When Mr. Stockman added up all the choices, they produced \$26 billion in domestic spending cuts and a deficit of about \$150 billion for fiscal 1984, which begins Oct. 1. They did not include choices on military spending, which had been put off.

A few days later, Mr. Stockman administered the same test to seven conservative Republican congressmen. The results showed that, on average, the congressmen had come out with a deficit almost the same as Mr. Reagan's. Mr. Stockman said he concluded that the problem of significantly trimming domestic spending would be "even more difficult than we thought."

There began to appear signs that the structural deficit was gaining recognition in the White House. At the same time, new economic forecasts were being readied that would push the estimated deficits even higher.

On a Sunday night just after New Year's Day, the "Troika 1" group that prepared the forecasts — Mr. Stockman, Secretary Regan and Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisors — met at the Treasury Department for dinner. They were joined by others, including Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who had talked with Mr. Reagan on Friday about making new budget changes.

The session was freewheeling. But Mr. Stockman is credited by all with taking ideas from it and putting together a presentation for Mr. Reagan the following Thursday, suggesting a

line of attack on deficits that became the framework for administration policy.

It was tied to a compromise rescue plan on Social Security that included a six-month "freeze" in cost-of-living adjustments. Mr. Stockman had promoted from the beginning of the budget preparations a "universal freeze" on both military and civilian pay.

When the Social Security compromise was adopted, it meant that other government programs would have the same rule applied to them, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said in an interview. "It was perceived that there couldn't very well be exceptions even though it was an unhappy result as far as military pay was concerned."

Reflection on Problems

In his recent interview, Mr. Stockman talked about the problems of the first two years. He acknowledged that not enough attention was paid to the tight-money policy that was being used to fight inflation. "I mean, the whole economy was cut down in the process of trying to disgorge this inflation," he said. "I throw all calculations off, all projections off."

Some of Mr. Stockman's colleagues say there were other problems. "We were all green rookies," one official said, adding that Mr. Stockman, in his first crash effort to trim domestic spending, paid less attention than he should have to the Pentagon buildup, which under Mr. Weinberger's guidance was projected at higher levels than Mr. Reagan had promised in the campaign.

Another problem was the big 1981 tax-cut bill. "We wanted to cut tax rates, but the total revenue loss was much greater than we wanted, and not enough attention was paid to that," one official said.

The Solitude of Latin America

Gabriel García Márquez, who won the 1982 Nobel Prize in literature, delivered the following Nobel lecture in Stockholm in December. It was translated from the Spanish by Marina C. Tenida.

By Gabriel García Márquez

ANTONIO Pigafetta, a Florentine navigator who went with Magellan on the first voyage around the world, wrote, upon his passage through our southern lands of America, a strictly accurate account that nonetheless resembles a venture into fantasy.

In it he recorded that he had seen hogs with navels on their hunches, clawless birds whose heads laid eggs on the backs of their mates, and others still, resembling tongueless pelicans, with beaks like spoons. He wrote of having seen a misbegotten creature with the head and ears of a mule, a camel's body, the legs of a deer and the whinny of a horse. He described how the first native encountered in Patagonia was confronted with a mirror, whereupon that impressioned giant lost his senses to the terror of his own image.

This short and fascinating book, which even then contained the seeds of our present-day novels, is by no means the most staggering account of our reality in that age.

The Chronicles of the Indies left us countless others: El Dorado, our so avidly sought and illusory land, appeared on numerous maps for many a long year, shifting its place and form to suit the fantasy of cartographers. In his search for the fountain of eternal youth, the mythical Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca explored the north of Mexico for eight years, in a deluded expedition whose members devoured each other and only five of whom returned, of the 600 who had undertaken it.

One of the many unfathomable mysteries of that age is that of the 11,000 mummies, each loaded with 100 pounds of gold, that left Cuzco one day to pay the ransom of Atahualpa and never reached their destination. Subsequently, in colonial times, they were sold in Cartagena de Indias at that had been raised on alluvial land and whose pizarras contained tiny lumps of gold.

One founder's lust for gold lasted until recently. As late as the last century, a German mission appointed to study the construction of an interoceanic railroad across the Isthmus of Panama concluded that the project was feasible on one condition: that the rails not be made of iron, which was scarce in the region, but of gold.

Our independence from Spanish domination did not put us beyond the reach of madness. General Antonio López de Santa Anna, three times dictator of Mexico, held a magnificent funeral for the right leg he had lost in the so-called Pastry War. General Gabriel García Moreno ruled Ecuador for 16 years as an absolute monarch; at his wake, the corpse was seated on the presi-

dential chair, decked out in full-dress uniform and a protective layer of medals.

General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, the theosophical despot of El Salvador who had 30,000 peasants slaughtered in a savage massacre, invented a pendulum to detect poison in his food, and had street lamps draped in red paper to defeat an epidemic of scarlet fever. The statue to General Francisco Morazán erected in the main square of Tegucigalpa is actually one of Marshal Ney, purchased at a Paris warehouse of second-hand sculptures.

Eleven years ago, the Chilean Pablo Neruda, one of the outstanding poets of our time, enlightened this audience with his word. "Sometimes those of bad, as well — have been struck with ever greater force, by the unearthly tidings of Latin America, that boundless realm of haunted men and historic women, whose undying obstinacy blurs into legend."

We have not had a moment's rest. A promethian president, entrenched in his burning palace, died fighting an entire army, alone; and two suspicious airplane accidents, yet to be explained, cut short the life of another great-hearted president and that of a democratic soldier who had revived the dignity of his people.

There have been 5 wars and 17 military coups; there emerged a diabolic dictator who is carrying out, in God's name, the first Latin American genocide of our time. In the meantime, 20 million Latin American children died before the age of 1 — more than have been born in Europe since 1970. Those missing because of repression number nearly 120,000, which is as if no one could account for all the inhabitants of Uppsala.

Numerous women arrested while pregnant have given birth in Argentine prisons; yet nobody knows the whereabouts and identity of their children, who were furiously adopted or sent to an orphanage by order of the military authorities.

Because they tried to change this state of things, nearly 200,000 men and women have died throughout the continent, and more than 100,000 have lost their lives in three small and ill-fated countries of Central America: Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. If this had happened in the United States, the corresponding figure would be that of 1,600,000 violent deaths in four years.

One million people have fled Chile, a country with a tradition of hospitality — that is, 10 percent of its population. Uruguay, a tiny nation of 2.5 million inhabitants, which considered itself the continent's most civilized country, has lost to exile one out of every five citizens. Since 1979, the civil war in El Salvador has produced almost one refugee every 20 minutes. The country that could be formed of all the exiles and forced emigrants of Latin America would have a population larger than that of Norway.



Gabriel García Márquez, at his home in Mexico City.

The Associated Press

China's America Watchers: A Seldom-Seen Cadre Advises Behind the Scenes

By Michael Weisskopf

BEIJING — Slipping into the stuffed chair beside Secretary of State George P. Shultz at the Great Hall of the People, the pre-eminent Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, needed no introduction as the doyen of Chinese-American relations.

But flanking Mr. Deng in the horseshoe-seating arrangement were several Chinese officials previously unknown to Mr. Shultz, despite their paramount influence on Beijing's perceptions and policies toward the United States.

The officials were China's leading U.S. experts, seasoned diplomats and policy analysts who interpret the United States for the Communist rulers and handle the daily demands of bilateral ties.

Known as "America watchers," they strike a sharp contrast to their U.S. counterparts, serving as advisers and faithful implementers of policy, not forceful advocates.

Never in Public

They brief their superiors at length but never give a public speech. They draft position papers but not publish them. They may provoke debate in the Communist Party's inner councils, but they avoid personal involvement and never quit in protest.

In their backstage fashion, however, they have guided Beijing through 12 uneven years of U.S.-Chinese relations, while U.S. officials have come and gone during four administrations. Gazing at Mr. Shultz's entourage in the ornate room during the meeting on Saturday, Mr. Deng quipped, "I don't see many familiar faces."

Yet seated within range of Mr. Deng were the same specialists who have helped to steer every turn in bilateral relations since Henry A. Kissinger's secret talks in Beijing in 1971.

First in line was the newly appointed ambas-



George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, and Wu Xueqian, the foreign minister in China, at a welcoming banquet at the Great Hall of the People.

sador to the United States, Zhang Wenjin, 68, who had escorted Mr. Kissinger to Beijing and who devised the key language for the 1972 Shanghai communiqué, which, after 30 years of diplomatic separation, set the two nations on the path of normalization.

Next to him was Deputy Foreign Minister Han Xu, 58, who founded China's first mission in Washington in 1973, participated in the normalization talks five years later and negotiated

the 1982 agreement that defused the Taiwan arms-sale issue.

Farther along was Zhu Qizhen, 55, who heads the Foreign Ministry's U.S. section and helped carry out key bilateral programs growing out of the normalization of ties.

Then there was Zhang Zai, 54, the policy analyst who has devoted more than 30 years to the study of U.S. affairs.

With China's new foreign minister uninitia-

ed in U.S. policy, those obscure officials, whose names never appear in China's press, were pivotal in organizing the Shultz visit, setting the agenda for talks and participating in discussions.

They are senior members of the small club of America watchers in government ministries and think tanks who run a monopoly on counseling China's highly insulated rulers.

Although the life of Beijing's ruling elite generally is kept secret, interviews with a dozen Chinese and U.S. sources over the last 18 months have allowed some insights into the personalities and workings of these influential observers of the United States.

The American Connections

The number of experienced Americanologists is said to be fewer than a hundred. During China's three decades of isolation from the United States, interest in America was considered tantamount to treason.

Of the experienced Americanologists, most are persons in their late 30s and 60s who trace their U.S. connection to American missionary schools in pre-Communist China or allied military bases here during World War II.

Sons of wealthy and worldly families, the America watchers entered diplomatic careers at the time of Prime Minister Zhou Enlai. The America watchers are thoroughly familiar with the West and are fluent English speakers.

But their backgrounds, which make them conversant with American society, backfired brutally in China's more xenophobic times.

Take Ji Chaozhu, 52, who now ranks third in China's embassy in Washington.

During the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s, he was exiled to a work camp. In 1972, Mr. Ji was recalled to interpret for the talks between Mao and President Richard M. Nixon. He was dispatched back to the camp after Mr. Nixon left China.

Despite their familiarity with American subjects, Mr. Ji and his associates are said to be dedicated Communists. "They are fluent interpreters of the American scene, but this is not a pro-American crowd," said a U.S. official. "They see benefits to China from relations with the United States and go after the benefits with great sophistication."

No Open Talk

How they identify those benefits and operate within Beijing's tightly held foreign policy circle differs vastly from the style of China specialists in the United States.

There are no open seminars here for diplomats to exchange ideas with graduate students, nor congressional hearings to air varying views of American society. There are no pressure groups to take a stand, nor journals debating Beijing's U.S. policies. Few universities offer courses on the United States.

In China, America watchers hone their skills more privately. They travel to the United States in small groups, exploring Congress, museums, factories and science laboratories. Many stay to study at U.S. universities.

Back home, they read articles on U.S. affairs published in the vast network of classified newspapers or packaged by Chinese Embassy staffers in Washington who are said to prepare a daily press digest.

Government-run think tanks focus more microscopically on American problems, publishing their work in the internal press or in secret documents.

Some sources said, however, that the researchers spend much of their time coming up with material to justify the party line rather than drawing independent conclusions or proposing recommendations.

The new Institute of American Studies now has more than 20 staff members investigating social, economic and political trends.

The institute director, Li Shenzhi, has so far avoided publicity but is said to be considering a more visible role.

Another influential think tank is the Foreign Ministry's Institute of International Studies, which has a 12-member team concentrating on American diplomatic moves.

Less is known of the Defense Ministry's Beijing Institute for Strategic Studies, which has an American section that deals closely with U.S. military attaches based in Beijing.

Collective Wisdom

No foreigner knows exactly how that collective wisdom affects China's U.S. policy, which is formulated at the party's pinnacle — chiefly by Mr. Deng — without public debate.

Only Mr. Zhang and Mr. Han are believed to have a direct line to Mr. Deng.

Mr. Deng is said to rely on those two officials as his chief counselors on U.S. policy and as personal messengers.

Mr. Zhang, Mr. Ji and Mr. Han have built the Foreign Ministry's U.S. department into the envy of Beijing's diplomatic community.

In the last 12 years, the section has tripled in size as it added U.S.-educated analysts who are regarded as the most gifted of any regional desk.

How Beijing readied itself for the Shultz mission provides some insight into the highly regimented foreign policy apparatus here and the pivotal role of senior America hands.

Whereas Mr. Shultz convened a seminar of China experts from various backgrounds and digested a thick briefing book of reports from numerous government agencies, Mr. Han reportedly called together U.S. specialists from think tanks and ministries and assigned position papers. These papers were rewritten by the Foreign Ministry's U.S. desk, along with biographies of Mr. Shultz and his party that were written by the Chinese Embassy staff in Washington.

Planning to divest or acquire? The Morgan Bank knows the people you should talk to



International Mergers and Acquisitions officers based in London are Andreas Prindl, Francis Depré, and Georges van Erck. At left is Financial Analysis officer Margaret C.

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Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind	1067.38	1071.70	1067.38	1071.70	+4.32
500 Stk	1267.25	1271.75	1267.25	1271.75	+4.50
65 Ind	1067.38	1071.70	1067.38	1071.70	+4.32

Standard & Poor's Index

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Composite	147.79	148.74	147.79	148.74	+0.95
Industrials	147.79	148.74	147.79	148.74	+0.95
Utilities	147.79	148.74	147.79	148.74	+0.95
Finance	147.79	148.74	147.79	148.74	+0.95

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy	Sell	Short
Feb. 7	1067.38	1071.70
Feb. 8	1067.38	1071.70
Feb. 9	1067.38	1071.70

Market Summary, Feb. 8

Market Diaries

NYSE

Class	Prev.	Close	Change
NYSE	1267.25	1271.75	+4.50

AMEX

Class	Prev.	Close	Change
AMEX	1267.25	1271.75	+4.50

NYSE Index

NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	126.75	127.10	126.75	127.10	+0.35
GE	126.75	127.10	126.75	127.10	+0.35
AT&T	126.75	127.10	126.75	127.10	+0.35

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind	1067.38	1071.70	1067.38	1071.70	+4.32
500 Stk	1267.25	1271.75	1267.25	1271.75	+4.50
65 Ind	1067.38	1071.70	1067.38	1071.70	+4.32

Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Brazil '83 Trade Makes Slow Start

BRASILIA — Brazil, which is counting a 1983 trade surplus of \$6 billion to stay solvent, got off to a slow start this year with a \$1 million surplus in January.

The Finance Ministry secretary-general, Carlos Viacava, said Monday that the results within expectations and that January was traditionally a weak month for the Brazilian balance.

He said the results did not alter the government's 1983 target. The \$6 billion target is centerpiece of Brazil's strategy for coping with a massive foreign debt, calculated at \$89 billion, and is vital to its negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and the world's commercial banks.

The January figure compares with a surplus of \$162 million in December and one of \$1.7 billion in January 1982. Brazil's visible surplus was \$775 million in 1982 and \$1.2 billion in 1981.

Exports in January totaled \$1.57 billion compared with \$1.75 billion in December. Imports reached \$1.41 billion last month, up from \$1.59 billion in December and \$1.65 billion in January 1982.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT BUSINESS STATISTIC.

\$70,383

the average annual personal income of International Herald Tribune readers

Le Nationale des T

100,000,000 Bonds due 1993

in State

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK

GIRO ZENTRALE

DEUTSCHE BANK

AGTIENGENSCHAFT

SOCIETE GENERALE

REBAANK NEDERLAND N.V.

MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL

Closing prices, Feb. 8

[illegible]

Large OPEC Deficits Seen

■ **Ecuador's Oil Price**
Ecuador, the second smallest member of OPEC, is abandoning its official oil price to compete in

(Continued from Page 9)

Japanese government paid \$250 million for its share of the nearly \$3-billion project. And, despite analysts' predictions that there would be a market for 1,800 of the planes

Japanese Video Firms Reportedly Ready to Restrict Exports to EC

Mr. Agee said that since Allied has been seeking a chief officer, "it would be difficult for me to carry out the function I want in the way that I would like, and the position of chairman of the board would be a very difficult one to carry out."

A reduction of \$3 to \$4 has been seen as a likely outcome of talks between the state-owned company and its customers and sources said. A BNOC spokesman declined comment on the outcome of the talks, which started late last month.

Under EC rules, the commission must be notified of state aid. British members of the European Parliament had complained because the U.S. watchmaker had reduced its operations in Scotland, putting 1,900 employees out of work, to shift more of its production to Besancon, France.


LONDON (Reuters) — British Alcan Aluminium, formed by a 50-50 per cent merger of Alcan Aluminium U.K. and British Aluminium, said it may lose about 1,200 jobs in the next few months, the company said Tuesday.

The final job loss will be decided after consultations with employees' representatives and unions, the company said.

TOKYO (Reuters)—Japan will have a large current account deficit in January after a \$1.71-billion surplus in December, a Ministry official forecast Tuesday. Official figures will be announced toward the end of this month.

visible trade surplus of \$2.40 billion in December. The long-term account deficit is expected to widen in January, from \$327 million in December, but to remain well below \$1 billion, the ministry officials say.

Pakhoed Holding's subsidiary Paktank Europa is setting up a venture company, Paktank Singapore Tank Storage, to operate several oil storage facilities in Singapore, according to Pakhoed.



"I'VE GOT BIG COMPUTER PERFORMANCE ON MY SIDE."

A man of action has to make quick decisions. He needs vast amounts of information and expects them to be available in the right place at the right time. Only powerful computer capability can provide that kind of service. And Cii Honeywell Bull has that

sort of power to give, with its big DPS 7, DPS 8, DPS 88 computer systems, its DSA network architecture, its IDS data bases, its end user conscious application packages and terminals. A total data processing offer that meets your needs totally.

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Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev
14	34	32	1.00	10.0	100	14.00	13.75	14.00	13.75
15	35	33	1.00	10.0	100	15.00	14.75	15.00	14.75
16	36	34	1.00	10.0	100	16.00	15.75	16.00	15.75
17	37	35	1.00	10.0	100	17.00	16.75	17.00	16.75
18	38	36	1.00	10.0	100	18.00	17.75	18.00	17.75
19	39	37	1.00	10.0	100	19.00	18.75	19.00	18.75
20	40	38	1.00	10.0	100	20.00	19.75	20.00	19.75
21	41	39	1.00	10.0	100	21.00	20.75	21.00	20.75
22	42	40	1.00	10.0	100	22.00	21.75	22.00	21.75
23	43	41	1.00	10.0	100	23.00	22.75	23.00	22.75
24	44	42	1.00	10.0	100	24.00	23.75	24.00	23.75
25	45	43	1.00	10.0	100	25.00	24.75	25.00	24.75
26	46	44	1.00	10.0	100	26.00	25.75	26.00	25.75
27	47	45	1.00	10.0	100	27.00	26.75	27.00	26.75
28	48	46	1.00	10.0	100	28.00	27.75	28.00	27.75
29	49	47	1.00	10.0	100	29.00	28.75	29.00	28.75
30	50	48	1.00	10.0	100	30.00	29.75	30.00	29.75
31	51	49	1.00	10.0	100	31.00	30.75	31.00	30.75
32	52	50	1.00	10.0	100	32.00	31.75	32.00	31.75
33	53	51	1.00	10.0	100	33.00	32.75	33.00	32.75
34	54	52	1.00	10.0	100	34.00	33.75	34.00	33.75
35	55	53	1.00	10.0	100	35.00	34.75	35.00	34.75
36	56	54	1.00	10.0	100	36.00	35.75	36.00	35.75
37	57	55	1.00	10.0	100	37.00	36.75	37.00	36.75
38	58	56	1.00	10.0	100	38.00	37.75	38.00	37.75
39	59	57	1.00	10.0	100	39.00	38.75	39.00	38.75
40	60	58	1.00	10.0	100	40.00	39.75	40.00	39.75
41	61	59	1.00	10.0	100	41.00	40.75	41.00	40.75
42	62	60	1.00	10.0	100	42.00	41.75	42.00	41.75
43	63	61	1.00	10.0	100	43.00	42.75	43.00	42.75
44	64	62	1.00	10.0	100	44.00	43.75	44.00	43.75
45	65	63	1.00	10.0	100	45.00	44.75	45.00	44.75
46	66	64	1.00	10.0	100	46.00	45.75	46.00	45.75
47	67	65	1.00	10.0	100	47.00	46.75	47.00	46.75
48	68	66	1.00	10.0	100	48.00	47.75	48.00	47.75
49	69	67	1.00	10.0	100	49.00	48.75	49.00	48.75
50	70	68	1.00	10.0	100	50.00	49.75	50.00	49.75
51	71	69	1.00	10.0	100	51.00	50.75	51.00	50.75
52	72	70	1.00	10.0	100	52.00	51.75	52.00	51.75
53	73	71	1.00	10.0	100	53.00	52.75	53.00	52.75
54	74	72	1.00	10.0	100	54.00	53.75	54.00	53.75
55	75	73	1.00	10.0	100	55.00	54.75	55.00	54.75
56	76	74	1.00	10.0	100	56.00	55.75	56.00	55.75
57	77	75	1.00	10.0	100	57.00	56.75	57.00	56.75
58	78	76	1.00	10.0	100	58.00	57.75	58.00	57.75
59	79	77	1.00	10.0	100	59.00	58.75	59.00	58.75
60	80	78	1.00	10.0	100	60.00	59.75	60.00	59.75
61	81	79	1.00	10.0	100	61.00	60.75	61.00	60.75
62	82	80	1.00	10.0	100	62.00	61.75	62.00	61.75
63	83	81	1.00	10.0	100	63.00	62.75	63.00	62.75
64	84	82	1.00	10.0	100	64.00	63.75	64.00	63.75
65	85	83	1.00	10.0	100	65.00	64.75	65.00	64.75
66	86	84	1.00	10.0	100	66.00	65.75	66.00	65.75
67	87	85	1.00	10.0	100	67.00	66.75	67.00	66.75
68	88	86	1.00	10.0	100	68.00	67.75	68.00	67.75
69	89	87	1.00	10.0	100	69.00	68.75	69.00	68.75
70	90	88	1.00	10.0	100	70.00	69.75	70.00	69.75
71	91	89	1.00	10.0	100	71.00	70.75	71.00	70.75
72	92	90	1.00	10.0	100	72.00	71.75	72.00	71.75
73	93	91	1.00	10.0	100	73.00	72.75	73.00	72.75
74	94	92	1.00	10.0	100	74.00	73.75	74.00	73.75
75	95	93	1.00	10.0	100	75.00	74.75	75.00	74.75
76	96	94	1.00	10.0	100	76.00	75.75	76.00	75.75
77	97	95	1.00	10.0	100	77.00	76.75	77.00	76.75
78	98	96	1.00	10.0	100	78.00	77.75	78.00	77.75
79	99	97	1.00	10.0	100	79.00	78.75	79.00	78.75
80	100	98	1.00	10.0	100	80.00	79.75	80.00	79.75
81	101	99	1.00	10.0	100	81.00	80.75	81.00	80.75
82	102	100	1.00	10.0	100	82.00	81.75	82.00	81.75
83	103	101	1.00	10.0	100	83.00	82.75	83.00	82.75
84	104	102	1.00	10.0	100	84.00	83.75	84.00	83.75
85	105	103	1.00	10.0	100	85.00	84.75	85.00	84.75
86	106	104	1.00	10.0	100	86.00	85.75	86.00	85.75
87	107	105	1.00	10.0	100	87.00	86.75	87.00	86.75
88	108	106	1.00	10.0	100	88.00	87.75	88.00	87.75
89	109	107	1.00	10.0	100	89.00	88.75	89.00	88.75
90	110	108	1.00	10.0	100	90.00	89.75	90.00	89.75
91	111	109	1.00	10.0	100	91.00	90.75	91.00	90.75
92	112	110	1.00	10.0	100	92.00	91.75	92.00	91.75
93	113	111	1.00	10.0	100	93.00	92.75	93.00	92.75
94	114	112	1.00	10.0	100	94.00	93.75	94.00	93.75
95	115	113	1.00	10.0	100	95.00	94.75	95.00	94.75
96	116	114	1.00	10.0	100	96.00	95.75	96.00	95.75
97	117	115	1.00	10.0	100	97.00	96.75	97.00	96.75
98	118	116	1.00	10.0	100	98.00	97.75	98.00	97.75
99	119	117	1.00	10.0	100	99.00	98.75	99.00	98.75
100	120	118	1.00	10.0	100	100.00	99.75	100.00	99.75

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States

Goodyear Tire

Revenue: 1982 1981

Profit: 1982 1981

Per Share: 1982 1981

Year: 1982 1981

Full name of company: Goodyear Tire

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Tuesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev
14	34	32	1.00	10.0	100	14.00	13.75	14.00	13.75
15	35	33	1.00	10.0	100	15.00	14.75	15.00	14.75
16	36	34	1.00	10.0	100	16.00	15.75	16.00	15.75
17	37	35	1.00	10.0	100	17.00	16.75	17.00	16.75
18	38	36	1.00	10.0	100	18.00	17.75	18.00	17.75
19	39	37	1.00	10.0	100	19.00	18.75	19.00	18.75
20	40	38	1.00	10.0	100	20.00	19.75	20.00	19.75
21	41	39	1.00	10.0	100	21.00	20.75	21.00	20.75
22	42	40	1.00	10.0	100	22.00	21.75	22.00	21.75
23	43	41	1.00	10.0	100	23.00	22.75	23.00	22.

